The New-York Times.

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SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Collapse of the Confederate Finances.

THE TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

President Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

Resolutions Offered in the Rebel Congress.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

We find the following additional extracts of interest in our files of late Richmond papers:

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.

A FORCED LOAN A NECESSITY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 19.

The people of the Confederate States are bracing themselves to meet the financial crisis so long predicted and now so near at hand. *The heroic commonplaces about the "last dollar," which have been current since the beginning of the war, are to be translated into action, and while individuals may shrink from the test, the bulk of the nation is ready for the question.* Everything must be surrendered, if need be, but not our national honor. No matter who has been to blame for the present monetary chaos—the Government, foreign nations, individual peculators, extortioners of every class and of every hue—the "promise to pay" must be redeemed at any cost. *We have sworn to our hurt, but we cannot and will not change.* No matter who is to profit by the resumption of a proper basis for our business transactions—no matter who is to suffer—that basis must be established once for all, firmly and honorably. We may disregard the opinion of the outside world as to the merits of our cause; we may care nothing for sentimental sympathy with our Anglo-Saxon heroism, or sentimental aversion to our social system; but at one point we do well to be sensitive—our word must be as good as the word of any merchant on 'Change, of any financier on the Bourse. True, we are cut off from the rest of mankind, our debt is a family affair, but if we were shut out forever from foreign intercourse, we could not afford to despise ourselves and one another.

And we were fast drifting into this self-contempt. *The adjective "Confederate," as applied to the various make-shifts rendered necessary by the war, is quite the reverse of complimentary. Confederate coffee is roasted rye. Confederate paper is only fit for wrapping parcels. Confederate swords are as harmless as if they were made of lead. Confederate notes are treated as if they were no more valuable than candle-lighters.* We began with playful banter, we were ending in genuine self-depreciation. It is a dangerous tendency, and if Confederate credit ever becomes a by-word, our cause will be imperiled, our escutcheon defiled. We can fight the Yankees with captured arms; we cannot carry on the war with captured greenbacks. Repudiation and subjugation are not synonymous; *but if we desire to avoid the horrors of a guerrilla warfare, terrible to the invader, but, at best, a sad necessity for the invaded, we must redeem the currency.*

These patriotic motives are not the sole motives for the universal demand of a new system of taxation with a view to the establishment of a healthier medium of circulation. A few weeks ago they were not even the leading motives. The uncertainty of all business transactions; the bewilderment occasioned by the rising tide of the currency; the increasing contest between the steady course of the age of gold and the mad career of the age of paper, made almost every class clamorous for a reform. Then, when it became apparent that some reform would be attempted, men began to consider what reform meant, and a marked sobriety has taken the place of an almost jovial despair. Add to this the recent disasters which have befallen our arms and the evident necessity of making preparation for a struggle of infinite duration, and it will be readily understood why this is a time for high resolve, for wise counsel, for speedy execution. Individuals may be scurrying to and fro, endeavoring in every way to save themselves against all possible contingencies, but there is a grand pause in the life of the people at large—a grave suspense. *We all know whither we are gravitating—but who can estimate the shock of landing from the hot air of speculation on the cold, solid basis of intrinsic value.*

The voluntary system has been scouted by the good sense of the people. A few weeks ago it had advocates; but we live fast in these days, and National Loans are as obsolete as the world before the flood. *The reduction of our currency must be accomplished by force.* Let the various forcing systems which are propounded fall into two categories: funding, guaranteed by special taxation, and the levy of a large direct contribution—both of them decidedly disagreeable. But we cannot expect to go through such a carnival without a Lent—without a touch of indigestion or a twinge of the gout; and neither jalap nor colchicum can be considered pleasant to take.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

FINDING IN THE CASE OF GEN. LOVELL.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
RICHMOND, Nov. 24, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 152.—I. A Court of Inquiry having been convened at Jackson, Miss., by Special Orders No. 41, from this office, dated Feb. 18, 1863, amended by Special Orders No. 43, of Feb. 20, 1863, to examine and report the facts and circumstances attending the capture of the City of New-Orleans by the enemy in April, 1862, and the defence of the city by the Confederate troops under command of Major-Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL, together with their opinion thereon; and the Court having discharged the duty assigned them, their opinion is published for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

II.—OPINION OF THE COURT.

The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, submit the following opinion:

1. As against a land attack by any force the enemy could probably bring, the interior line of fortifications, as adopted and completed by Maj.-Gen. LOVELL, was a sufficient defence of the City of New Orleans; but his ability to hold that line against such an attack was greatly impaired by the withdrawal from him, by superior authority, of nearly all his effective troops.
2. The exterior line, as adopted and improved by him, was well devised, and rendered as strong as the means at his command allowed.
3. Until the iron-clad gunboats *Louisiana* and *Mississippi* should be ready for service, it was indispensably necessary to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi River between Forts Jackson and St. Philip. The raft completed under Gen. LOVELL's direction was adequate for the purpose while in position; but it was swept away, and left the river unimpeded, either by reason of some error in its construction, or neglect in preventing the accumulation of drift, or because of insuperable mechanical difficulties, as to which this Court feels unprepared to give an opinion. Gen. LOVELL communicated to the Government no opinion as to the insecurity of the raft, nor any apprehension that it might be swept away, nor did he immediately make known the fact when it occurred. In this it is considered that he was remiss in his duty.
4. When the raft was swept away, Gen. LOVELL, with great energy, immediately endeavored to replace it, and partially succeeded; but without fault on his part, this last obstruction was broken by the carelessness of vessels of the "river defence fleet" colliding with it, and by the failure of the guard boats to protect it against night expeditions of the enemy.
5. The non-completion of the iron-clad gunboats *Louisiana* and *Mississippi* made it impossible for the navy to coöperate efficiently with Gen. LOVELL.
6. The so called river defence fleet was wholly useless as a means of resistance to the enemy, for which Gen. LOVELL was in no wise responsible.
7. Under the existing circumstances the passage of the forts by the enemy's fleet could not have been prevented by Gen. LOVELL with any means under his control; and the forts being passed, the fall of New-Orleans was inevitable, and its evacuation a military necessity.
8. When the first raft was broken, and the danger of New-Orleans thus became imminent, all necessary preparation should have been made for removing the public and private property available for military uses; and when the second obstruction was swept away, the removal of such property should have been commenced immediately. The failure to take these timely steps caused the losses of property that occurred; but there was comparatively but little property lost for which Gen. LOVELL was responsible.
9. The failure of Gen. LOVELL to give proper orders to Brig.-Gen. M. E. SMITH for the retirement of his command from Chalmette is not sufficiently explained, and is, therefore, regarded as a serious error.
10. The proposition of Gen. LOVELL to return to New-Orleans with his command was not demanded by his duty as a soldier, involving as it did the useless sacrifice of himself and his troops, though it explains itself upon the ground of sympathy for the population, and in natural sensitiveness to their reproaches.

Gen. LOVELL displayed great energy and an untiring industry in performing his duties. His conduct was marked by all the coolness and self-possession due to the circumstances and his position; and he evinced a high capacity for his command, and the clearest foresight in many of his measures for the defence of New-Orleans.

The Court respectfully report that its assembly was delayed by the failure of its President to receive his orders in due time, and that its session was protracted by the taking of testimony under the order of the War Department as to the conduct of naval officers on duty in Department No. 1. This order was rescinded, thus rendering useless and irrelevant much of the labor of the Court. The testimony referred to, although appearing on record, was not considered by the Court in determining its finding and opinion.

III. The Court of Inquiry in the foregoing case is hereby dissolved. By order,

S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector General.

The following was the opinion in the case of Commander MITCHELL, who had charge of the defences:

OPINION.

And the Court is of opinion, from all the evidence adduced, that Commander MITCHELL did all in his power to sustain the honor of the the flag, and to prevent the enemy from ascending the Mississippi River; and that his conduct and bearing throughout the period of his service, while in command of the vessels of the navy for the defence of the Mississippi River, under the trying and embarrassing circumstances which he was placed, was all that could be expected by the country, and the naval service of a capable and gallant officer.

S. BARRON, Flag-Officer, President of the Court.
GEO. LEE BRENT, Recorder.

THE PRISONERS.

WHY THEY HAVE BEEN STARVED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 22.

Our soldiers have fared badly at times, owing to circumstances with which all are acquainted. The Yankees, last Spring and Summer, sent bands of marauders into the country lying between the Potomac and James Rivers. They reduced it almost to a desert. They destroyed the crops, burnt the mills, shot all the horses, mules, sheep, oxen and cows that they could not carry off, collected all the plows, hoes, axes and agricultural implements of every kind into piles and set fire to them, and went off, carrying with them all the negroes that could be induced to follow them. The object, boldly avowed by LINCOLN himself, was to starve the people into submission. Modern history presents but one parallel to the cold-blooded atrocity of this proceeding. And now, when these Yankee prisoners are suffering from their own acts—when they are pinched for the food which their own hands have destroyed—when they pine for the luxuries which their own infernal malignity has rendered it impossible to procure—are we to bear the burden of their iniquity? Are we to be blamed for what it was not in our power to prevent? Are we, and we alone, to suffer the penalty of their transgressions? Are our soldiers, who are fighting our battles, to be deprived of food, that they may have plenty? No, by all that is just, all that is patriotic, all that is truly generous! Let them suffer the penalty of their own atrocities, and thank their stars that it is not harder to bear. We would be perfectly justified in stinting them to a half or a quarter of the allowance we make to our own soldiers, instead of giving them exactly the same rations that our soldiers receive. If anybody suffers, it is perfectly just that it should be they, but for those acts done in defiance of all the laws that regulate the proceedings of war, there would be no suffering at all. It is of the nature of the prisoner's condition that he should share the lot of those with whom he is a prisoner. He cannot expect better fare than that which is received by the soldiers to whom he surrenders. If they pine for want, he must pine too. If they live plentifully, he must be plentifully fed also. If one party or the other must suffer, he must be that party.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 21.

The Yankee officers confined in the Libby Prison have, on several occasions lately, made unsuccessful attempts to escape from that institution. The desire to escape seems to have grown with them since the successful evacuation of the premises by Capt. ANDERSON and Lieut. SKELTON, heretofore noticed, and which was produced by bribing the sentinel on duty at the time. On Friday evening, a sentinel on duty in the rear of the Libby Prison, was sounded by two officers on the subject of an escape, which they wished to effect at 3½ o'clock that night. He agreed to their proposals; they promising to give him an $100 greenback and two watches for his services. Maj. TURNER, being notified of the affair, directed the sentinel to let the parties escape and receive the bonus for so doing, and that he would take care they did not get very far off. Accordingly, at 3½ o'clock, a rear window of the middle tenement of the Libby establishment, was raised, a blanket rope extended to the ground, and two men descended. Hastily approaching the sentinel, they handed him the greenback and two silver watches, and were making remarkably good time, when they were hailed by Lieut. LA TOUCHE, and commanded to stop. This accelerated their speed in the direction of Rocketts, but they had not gone very far when the guard, who had been posted, closed around the fugacious Yankees, and their capture was complete. On the approach of Lieut. LA TOUCHE, he recognized the notorious Col. A. D. STREIGHT and his Adjutant, Lieut. REED. They were conducted back to the Libby, furnished with substantial irons, and put in the dungeon of the prison, where they were, at last accounts, "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancies." The Yankee officers had, previous to the attempt of STREIGHT, determined to celebrate Christmas night by a grand musical entertainment. Whether their purpose will be effected by STREIGHT's proceeding, remains to be seen.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 21.

Saturday night was fixed upon by the Yankee deserters confined in the building opposite Castle Thunder for the escape of the whole of them from the prison. Unperceived by the officials, they had cut a large hole in the wall on the west end, and by nicely replacing the bricks in the daytime, kept their operations covered up. One of their own number turned traitor and informed the inspector of the plot. In order to get at the ringleaders, they were all called by name, singly, and the guilty were pointed out by the informer. Thirty-nine were separated and transferred to the Castle, where they were placed in more secure confinement.

STOLEN OVERCOATS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Yankee overcoats keep shady since the exposure of the large abstractions from the Yankee repository for the prisoners in Richmond. Numbers of persons have purchased the coats from those exhibiting them for sale, and were flattering themselves they had obtained great bargains at from forty to sixty dollars apiece, when they were astounded by the intelligence that every person found with a garment of this kind in his possession would be hauled up and made to account how, and by whom, he came by it. Yankee overcoats became suddenly scarce, and there was not one in the market. The dyers, we learn, are overrun with orders to dye them—change them from the hateful Yankee blue to the less suspicious black.

THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 19.

The number of Yankee prisoners in Richmond yesterday was 10,520. For several days the arrivals have been very meagre. Yesterday six Yankees (including one officer) were received; one was sent to the small-pox hospital, and eleven died.

LECTURES BY DR. HOGE.

Dr. HOGE has been lecturing in Richmond for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association. The first two evenings were devoted by the lecturer to a pleasing, conversational account of the social and economical aspects of English life, the appearance of the streets, hotel management, &c., &c. In reporting the first lecture, the *Enquirer* says: "Regarding a constitutional monarchy, with its hereditary peerage and laws of primogeniture, as the best possible form of government for England, Dr. HOGE repudiated the idea that such a form of government would be beneficial to us or could by possibility be established in the Confederate States. The constitution of England was the growth of a thousand years, and we might so soon expect to transplant hither an oak which had braved the tempest since the Conquest, as establish a polity whose chief strength was in *prestige* and prescription."

The concluding lecture of Dr. HOGE was confined strictly to the subject of "English Sentiments toward the Confederate Cause." We regret exceedingly that our restricted limits will not permit us to give so much as an outline of his argument. The foreign policy of Earl RUSSELL was subjected by the speaker to a masterly analysis, in which the truckling duplicity of the Premier was mercilessly exposed. At the same time, the warm sympathy of the great body of people was cordially acknowledged, and the universal sorrow excited in English circles by the death of Stonewall JACKSON was cited as, perhaps, the most affecting evidence and expression of his sympathy.

Dr. HOGE moved the mirth of his hearers by a capital recitation of Carlyle's characteristic reflections on the repulse of the Yankees off Charleston and the hanging of the negroes by the New York mob, which latter the great Scotchman regarded as the "grimmest joke of all the ages." We wish the outburst of patriotic feeling which marked the peroration of the lecturer could have been heard by every man, woman and child in the Confederacy. It was well calculated to cheer the desponding, and kindle into a livelier glow that love of country which neither defection nor disaster can extinguish in the loyal heart.

It is cheering to know that the lectures of Dr. HOGE yielded the handsome sum of $4,800 to the noble charity of relieving the families of our soldiers in the field, which has been so vigorously prosecuted by the Young Men's Christian Association.

A CURIOUS MESSAGE FROM GOV. LETCHER.

On Dec. 18, Gov. LETCHER sent a characteristic message to the Virginia Legislature. In the course of it he says:

"It is apparent to even a casual observer, that our cities and towns are being filled with a population arriving from States outside of the Confederacy, who are not liable to military duty, and who render no service in this pressing emergency. They are here, and have been here since the war commenced, many of them loafers, and many others engaged in pursuits of different kinds, all living upon the substance of the country, enjoying the protection of the Government, State and Confederate, and rendering no adequate service in return. Such men should be required to take the oath of allegiance to the State and fidelity to the Confederacy, if they are to remain amongst us. Virginia has upon her statute book a naturalization law, and it should be so enlarged as to embrace all such persons.

These men having lived here for two years, will doubtless claim the exercise of the right of suffrage, and, with such numbers as we have in some our cities and towns, will be able to control the voice of the native and adopted population.

Another evil in this connection that requires remedy is the paroling of Yankee prisoners and deserters, and the administration to them of an oath of allegiance; by whom administered, or where administered, is not known to me. The laws require that this oath shall be administered in a court of record—that the person applying to be naturalized shall first declare his intention, and after he has remained here for five years, upon satisfactory proof of these facts and the additional facts that he has conducted himself in an orderly manner, and has shown his devotion to the Government and the institutions of the country, the oath may be administered to him. In the new mode of manufacturing citizens none of these forms and requisites are complied with. This is a violation of the rights of the State, and a scandalous abuse that ought to be corrected.

There are numerous reasons why this business should be stopped. The despot who reigns at Washington, and who seeks the blood of the men, women and children of the South, has issued his proclamation for the emancipation of our slaves, and, if we wish to carry it out effectually, no better plan could have been devised. Turn these men loose in the community where they can mingle with our negro population, and they can advise them of the wishes of LINCOLN and his adherents, and will be able to persuade them *that the policy he wishes adopted is for their benefit. The result must necessarily be discontent and dissatisfaction among our slaves.* This policy is mischievous in its effects upon the people of the State. It renders them dissatisfied with the action of the Government, and whatever is calculated to produce this result renders them less active, less energetic, and less disposed to aid in carrying out Government purposes and objects. Such results ought at this time by all means to be avoided. Other reasons might be assigned, but these are sufficient."

GEN. HALLECK'S REPORT.

The *Examiner* discusses Gen. HALLECK's report and concludes thus:

"The advantage of interior lines still belongs to the Confederacy whenever the enemy plans an extensive invasion at all remote from his water base. The possession of water transportation has been of immense service to him from the beginning, going far to neutralize the superiority which the defensive position gave to the Confederates. All his successes, even the last in Tennessee, have been traceable, more or less directly, to this facility. Nearly all the fruit that could have been gathered from it has been obtained, and in the future, so far from the enemy operating upon short lines, it will be found that he will be subjected to the regular conditions of an invading army, from which exceptional causes have hitherto done much to free him.

As to the territory which Gen. HALLECK boasts had been added to the Union, much of it is a debatable ground, which belongs to either side that is camped upon it, and can be claimed by neither as a secure possession. Conceding, however, HALLECK's claims in their fullest extent, the most natural reflection suggested by them is, that so little has been done in comparison with what remains to be accomplished. The losses entailed upon the South by the fall of Fort Donelson and New-Orleans far exceed all that the enemy has done since; and when we analyze the results obtained by his subsequent efforts, of which he is so boastful, we may see, indeed, matter of regret that so much has been lost which might, with proper management, have been saved, but find solid ground for the belief that his ultimate success is a matter of impossibility."

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

In the Confederate Congress, on the Dec. 18, Mr. FOOTE presented the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A copy of the truly characteristic Proclamation of Amnesty recently issued by the imbecile and unprincipled usurper who now sits enthroned upon the ruins of constitutional liberty in Washington City, has been received and read by the members of this House; now, in token of what is solemnly believed to be the almost undivided sentiment of the people of the Confederate States, be it

Resolved, That there has never been a day or an hour when the people of the Confederate States were more inflexibly resolved than they are at the present time never to relinquish the struggle in which they are engaged, until that liberty and independence for which they have been so earnestly contending shall have been at last achieved, and made sure and steadfast, beyond even the probability of future danger; and that, in spite of the reverses which have lately befallen our armies in several quarters, and cold and selfish indifference to our sufferings thus far, for the most part evinced in the action of foreign Powers, the eleven millions of enlightened freemen now battling heroically for all that can make existence desirable, are fully prepared, alike in spirit and in resource, to encounter dangers far greater than those which they have heretofore bravely met, and to submit to far greater sacrifices than those which they have heretofore so cheerfully encountered in preference to holding any further political connection with a Government and people who have notoriously proven themselves contemptuously regardless of all the rights and privileges which belong to a state of civil freedom, as well as of all the most sacred usages of civilized war.

After a brief discussion, the resolution was tabled as an indication of the utter contempt felt for the Proclamation.

A LETTER FROM GEN. LEE.

During his recent visit to Richmond the Virginia House of Representatives invited him to a seat on the floor. The General replied thus:

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.

Hon. Thos. S. Bocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have received your communication of this date, informing me that the House of Representatives had invited me to a seat in their Hall. I am deeply grateful for this undeserved honor, and should be much gratified to be able to avail myself of the privilege, and to enjoy the opportunity of paying my respects to the Representatives of the people; but called to Richmond on public business, my whole attention is occupied in its execution.

With profound thanks for the honor extended to me by the House of Representatives, and sincerely grateful for the kind sentiments expressed by yourself, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

The first installment of the Comptroller's Report is published in the Raleigh (N.C.) *Standard*. The following is a condensed statement:

Amount on hand, Oct. 1, 1862	$1,565,855 90
Receipts of Literary Fund to Sept. 30	495,868 54
Receipts of Public Fund to Sept. 30, '63	16,208,430 88
Receipts of Sinking Fund to Sept. 30, '63	1,700,539 68
Total	$18,970,705 07
Disbursements of Literary Fund	$268,677 42
Disbursements of Public Fund	15,078,922 97
Disbursements of Sinking Fund	2,875,369 95
Leaving on hand	2,875,369 95
Total	$16,970,705 07

Of the balance on hand there is due to the Literary Fund $250,974 06; to the Public Fund, $3,671,450 93, and the Sinking Fund is overdrawn $47,055 04.

SCARCITY OF PRINTERS.

From the Macon (Ga.) Confederate.

In nearly every paper we pick up we see advertisements for printers, and yet there were, before the war, more papers printed in the State of Georgia than are now published in the Confederate States. The reason of this is that at least 75 per cent. of the fraternity have been, and are now, in the army. Many of them command brigades, regiments, and companies, and are upon different Generals' staffs, while hundreds of them have met death upon the field of glory. We venture that there is not an office in the South that has not a representative in the field, and many offices were suspended at the commencement of the struggle, in order that the proprietor, editor, printers and all might enlist. They are generally men of education and always of superior intelligence, and therefore fully understand the principles they are fighting for, and the hardships, disease and death, incident to the life of a soldier. It is not to be presumed that they were actuated by blind fanaticism, or from love of change, or from any other cause than the purest motives of chivalry.

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS BY THE ASIA.

The Case of the Victor, alias the Rappahannock.

Hon. Richard Cobden vs. The Editor of the London Times.

Further Replies to the Peace Congress Proposition.

THE HEENAN AND KING FIGHT.

Graphic and Artistic Description of the Gladiatorial Combat.

OUR PARIS AND LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The mails by the *Asia*, via Boston, reached this City last evening, putting us in possession of our usual correspondence and files of foreign journals.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Result of the Federal Victories in France—Signs of Backing Out on the Mexican Question—Talk of Withdrawing the Troops from Cochin China—Appeal for Aid to the Suffering Catholics in Charleston—New Books on America.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 11, 1863.

The French writers, in the blindness of their egotism, attribute the change which has taken place in the Press and in governmental circles at Paris, in favor of the Union cause in America, to the coldness which has sprung up between the Governments of France and England since the latter refused so abruptly the Congress of Sovereigns. Hatred of England, they say, is throwing France on the side of the Union, because England is on the side of the Confederates. But the fact is, as I hardly need tell you, that BRAGG's defeat at Chattanooga and BANKS' occupation of the Rio Grande, are the real keys to the change which has taken place. It is the success of the National arms and nothing else, and the same cause will probably soon drag England into the support of the Union.

The Address to the Throne in the Senate forebodes a backing out of the Government on the Mexican question, and the address in the House, which will appear a fortnight hence, will, it is said, be still more strongly marked in that sense. France cannot afford, and does not desire, a collision with the restored Union, and will avoid such an emergency by every honorable means in her power. An article from one of your contemporaries, on the occupation of the Rio Grande, and written in this sense—that is to say, an article which takes the view that France wishes to act fairly toward the United States in Mexico, and to observe in all her movements the strictest neutrality, was copied ostentatiously into the *Moniteur* this morning.

The effect of BRAGG's defeat seems, however, to have been more felt in England than in France, which is due no doubt to the fact that besides the political interest there is a deeper money interest in England in the rebellion than in France. The publication of the intercepted letters, especially those which concerned the French press, has no doubt contributed to diminish the sympathy of the French for the rebellion.

Marshal FOREY reports that it will require many more men and very many more millions to bring the entire Empire of Mexico into submission, and there and there has been talk of withdrawing the troops from Cochin-China, and of abandoning that enterprise in favor of the Mexican one. The Annamite Ambassadors, who were lately at Paris, are said to have proposed that if France would relinquish the provinces she had conquered, they would consent to a French protectorate, and the planting of the French flag over the entire country, and to pay besides a tribute annually to the French Government of five millions of dollars. If this arrangement had been entered into by France, the troops now in that country might have been transferred to Mexico, and would have formed an important reinforcement; but events in the United States have probably forced the abandonment of that project. The success of the National arms is thus producing a wider influence than was probably anticipated.

A singular appeal to the charitable appears this morning in the *Journal des Débats*. It is signed by Mr. BIRMINGAM, Vicar of Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston, South Carolina, and demands contributions in aid of the suffering Catholics of Charleston, and in aid of the fund for rebuilding the Cathedral, the Convent, the House of the Seminarists and the schools, destroyed by the great fire in that city last year. Mr. BIRMINGHAM is on his way back from Rome, where he has been to procure money and advice from the Pope. The moment would seem to be an inauspicious one for the commencement of these buildings, but no explanations on this head are given in the circular of Bishop LYNCH's agent.

Quite a large collection in money has just been made for a second time at Paris in aid of the fund of the Union Sanitary Commission, a subscription initiated and carried through by the patriotic and zealous pastor of the American Chapel, Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK. On the representations of a wounded Army Surgeon, now here for his health, a portion of this fund will be devoted to the purchase of a considerable quantity of French brandy.

I mentioned last week that two numbers of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES had been suppressed at the French Post-office. I learn from the subscribers to the DAILY TIMES that the issue of the DAILY of the 17th of November was also suppressed from all the packages, and I have no need to tell you that we are all exceedingly anxious to know what there could have been in that particular number so dangerous to the perpetuity of the BONAPARTE dynasty as to require its suppression.

In the way of new books on America, the house of MICHEL LEVY has just published *Eureka*, by EDGAR A. POE, translated by the translator of POE's other works, M. DE LA BEDOLLIERE of the *Siecle*; and a *History of the American People (United States) and their Relations with the Indians since the Foundation of the English Colonies till the Revolution of 1776*, by M. AUGUSTUS CARLIER, 2 octavo volumes.

The Marquis DU HAILLY has also put into book form the articles published last year in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, under the title of *Campaigns and Stations on the Shores of North America*—an anecdotical work on society in New-York and the South.

M. XAVIER EYMA has also given us another work on America, entitled *Legends and Stories of the New World*.

M. ALEXANDER DUMAS, Jr., is about to break a three years' silence by giving to the theatre one of those thoroughly studied and neatly polished five-act comedies, drawn from the society of the epoch to which he has accustomed the Parisian public, and entitled *L'Ami des Femmes*.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, Sen., has also just sent to the *Presse*, from his retreat at Naples, a romance entitled *San Felice*, which is said to equal any of that eminent and inexhaustible author's works, not excepting *Trois Mousquetaires* and *Monte Cristo*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

A Week of Battles—The Victories on the Chickamauga—Heenan and King—Mr. Cobden and the Times—Impersonality of Newspapers—The Congress—The Danish Question—Triumph of Sir William Armstrong—Capt. Blakeley—A Financial Panic—The Rams—Death of Earl Elgin—Christmas.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 12, 1863.

The past week has been one of an unusually belligerent character. London and England have been in a state of great excitement, caused by three distinct battles, on three widely different fields of contest—the battles and victories of Gen. GRANT on the Chickamauga, the great fight between HEENAN and KING, in which the champion of America was most unexpectedly beaten, and the pending battle between Mr. COBDEN and the *Times* newspaper.

My last letter, in which I spoke of the indecisive battles of the war had scarcely left these shores, when news arrived that rejoiced the heart of every friend of the Union, struck dismay into the ranks of the Southern sympathizers, and knocked Confederate stock down to thirty five! by way of emphasizing the victory. The *Times* New-York correspondent was in despair, and the *Times* moody and desperate. Mr. SPENCE, after a day or two, came to the rescue, declaring that BRAGG was not beaten, only hurried a little in a retreat, which the sending of LONGSTREET to Knoxville had made necessary; but since the fall of Vicksburgh, under the auspices of the same Gen. GRANT, the governing classes of England have not had such a shock to their wishes and hopes. Mr. LEATHAM, M. P. for Huddersfield, followed up the news with a speech of the most thorough and telling character, which you will find in your exchanges, and from which you can scarcely do better than to make an extract, which will show that there are Englishmen, and members of Parliament, capable of taking very strong national views upon American questions.

The great pugilistic encounter of HEENAN and KING was attended by some 1,100 spectators, who were conveyed to the ground by the South Eastern Railway, at three guineas, or fifteen dollars a head. The crowd assembled at 4 o'clock, at the London Bridge Station, attended by all the roughs, thieves and gallows birds of London, and a large detachment of the police. From every part of the vast crowd were heard cries of "police!" "help!" murder!" Fights were going on, watches and pocket-books stolen, and men knocked down, strangled and robbed in the very presence of the police, who, with great efforts, succeeded in capturing a few of the ruffians. At last the long train was drawn off by two locomotives, the field attained, and the fight of the giants began. HEENAN is six feet an inch and a half high, and KING an inch taller. HEENAN was the favorite, the odds being as high as 20 to 7 before the fight, and rising to 20 to 1 while it was proceeding. He was backed by SAYERS, his former opponent, who acted as his second. Up to almost the last round, when he was knocked breathless, thirty-five minutes from the beginning, there was scarcely a doubt of his victory. It seems to have been a fair fight, and HEENAN lost by simple exhaustion. Three years of the hard life of a show prize-fighter has told upon him. The English now say that he can hug and wrestle, but he cannot spar. He tried to crush and exhaust his slighter opponent, but exhausted his own strength in the effort.

It seems very absurd to waste all these words upon a miserable combat between two prize-fighers, when so many great armies are engaged in deadly conflict, and battles are pending which must cost the lives of thousands, but the little and great interests of life flow on together; and the third battle, to which I have alluded—that between Mr. COBDEN and the *Times*—has created an extraordinary interest. The *Times*, commenting upon the recent speeches of Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT at Rochdale, accused them, and especially Mr. BRIGHT, of wishing to excite an agrarian revolution. There is no doubt that their words may have some such interpretation, but Mr. COBDEN sent the *Times* a violent disclaimer, on the part of his friend, Mr. BRIGHT, declaring, not only that he had no such meaning, but that the conductors of the *Times* ought to be held personally responsible for such assertions. The English press, as a rule, does not agree with this doctrine.

They wish newspapers to be impersonal, and writers and editors to be anonymous. It is the paper that is to receive praise or censure. If any one wishes to sue for libel, there is the printer, whose name is in the imprint, on every copy. Conductors, editors, and writers of leading articles, change or die; the paper lives on, and becomes an institution, quite disconnected from those who happen at any time to be engaged in it.

This is the theory, but it is not the fact. Mr. WALTER is known everywhere as the chief proprietor of the *Times*, and there is a rumor, strengthened by the support the leading journal gives the Government, that he is destined to the Peerage. The managing conductor of the *Times* is equally well known to be Mr. MORRIS, certainly one of the most clever men in Europe, while the editor through whose hands everything must pass, though he may never write a line, is equally well known as the accomplished Mr. DE LANE, whose father occupied a similar position. As to the writers of the leaders, and the correspondents, they are quite as well known, or may be by any one who chooses to inquire, and whatever they may protest, they are as really held responsible personally for what they write, as if their names were signed, in the French fashion, to every article. Thus the New-York correspondent of the *Times* is denounced by the whole radical and abolitionist party in England as a traitor to his principles and his poems of former days, while the special correspondent who has enlightened us on the condition and feelings of the Western States, is just as well known, as the advocate of unity in Italy, and Disunionists in America.

The Congress—will it be held? This is really the most important question at this moment agitated in Europe. Does the refusal of England make a Congress impossible? No of itself, though *Punch* may think so. He represents the Empress reading the replies to the Imperial invitations. "It seems that the Bulls are not coming, my dear," she says. The answer is, "Then I suppose we must give up the party." But that does not certainly follow. All the smaller Powers are very happy to accept the invitation. The Pope and VICTOR EMANUEL are equally eager to attend. Spain and Belgium give their cordial adherence. The Prussian Barkis is willin'. Russia and Austria are equally polite, but they want the programme, and everything depends upon these two Powers. If, in the interest of peace and civilization, Russia and Austria are willing to submit the questions of Poland, Venetia and the Danubian provinces to the decision of the Congress, it will be held without England. Here is the only question, and one would say it could not admit of a doubt, that the refusal of England supposes a knowledge of the actual determination of Russia and Austria—at least of Austria. The probabilities, then, are against the Congress.

And then? I have believed that there could be no war about the Danish question, but, while I write, the troops of the German Confederacy are moving to occupy the provinces claimed, and now held by Denmark. Will the Danish troops, in actual occupation, be withdrawn? It is said that popular feeling in Denmark will not admit of it. Peace can only be maintained, if at all, by the speedy intervention of the Great Powers, and such intervention, unless with a very definite understanding, may itself lead to war.

Sir WM. ARMSTRONG has achieved a great triumph. His 600-pounder gun, which throws a steel shell containing fifteen pounds of powder, at the distance of a thousand yards, has smashed the *Warrior* target, with its 4½-inch iron plates, teak backing and inner plate, as if it was so much brown paper. The precision of the gun is as wonderful as its force. It is made perfectly evident that one such gun would knock the most powerful iron-clads in the British navy into "flinders." The case ship *vs.* gun is decided in favor of gun, and I see little ground for hope in a new trial. There is a limit to the weight of iron that ships can carry. They stagger and roll fearfully under their present burdens. It is difficult to say what may be the limit to the powers of artillery.

While SIR WILLIAM is triumphant and happy with his great guns, Capt. BLAKELEY is as profoundly disgusted. He avers that SIR WILLIAM has pirated his inventions, and that the British Government has treated him so badly that he is determined to give all the aid he can to the foreign Governments who have dealt fairly and honorably by him. He has had every atom of patriotism kicked out of him, and his guns may go to France, or Russia, or wherever they are wanted.

The pressure of the cotton famine, while it bears more lightly upon the operatives and rate-payers, begins to fail heavily upon the whole business of the kingdom. An increased stock of cotton is coming in, but at such a price as to make a heavy draft upon the specie of the country. This has raised the rate of interest so that the discount of bills absorbs a small margin of profit, and there is fear of a wide-spread bankruptcy. If the war in America goes on, the capital of the country will be exhausted in buying cotton at present prices, and if it stops those who buy cotton or cotton goods will be ruined. It is a dilemma, of which it is hard to say which horn is sharpest. Those who are interested in raising, buying, or manufacturing cotton at high rates want the war to continue, or the cotton raising powers of the South to be destroyed. Other interests would be better served by peace and the return of cheap cotton. Thus cotton, even if no longer king, is still a disturbing power.

The Government is preparing to try the Mersey rams, though the *Alexandra* case is still undecided. I judge that all these cases will be staved off until the meeting of Parliament, when the Government may have the courage to propose such amendments to the Foreign Enlistment act as may make further litigation unnecessary.

Lord ELGIN is dead. The new Governor-General LAWRENCE, son of an Irish officer in the army, has taken his departure for India, where his military experience may be needed, for there are not only disturbances in the north, but, it is said, a fanatical belief is spreading in the southern provinces, that a native king is to arise in 1864, and free all India from the hands of her invaders.

The news by the *Persia* leaves us in our usual suspense—the daggers in air and ready to fall when the curtain drops, until the next arrival. The bold movement of Gen. MEADE, and the position of things at Knoxville, both give us promise of important news by the coming steamers. Meantime we prepare for the great and almost only festival kept in England, Christmas, which the poorest look forward to for months, and when everybody expects to be happy.

MONADNOCK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE BRITISH PRESS

THE CASE OF THE VICTOR ALIAS RAPPAHANNOCK.

The London *News* rehearses the particulars of the escape of this vessel, which we have already published, and says:

"We are quite ready to pay a tribute of admiration to the smartness which has succeeded in constituting Her Majesty first shipbuilder in ordinary to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, but we confess we should like to see a little of the same quality displayed in the service of the crown. The Government has given a pledge of its sincere desire to prevent the equipment in our ports of vessels intended to follow the career of the *Alabama* by prosecuting the builders of the *Alexandra*. The good faith in which the order for detaining the *Victor* was given ought not, therefore, to be questioned. The event, however, seems to make it doubtful whether the Government is master in its own house. The suspicions on the ground of which the Admiralty ultimately moved were rife at Chatham early in November, whereas the *Victor* did not sail until the end of the month. It is difficult to explain the remissness of the officials at Chatham and Sheerness without supposing either gross negligence or willful connivance. Even the seamen who were engaged by the Captain of the *Victor* believed that she was destined for the Confederate service, and it is not possible that the authorities should have been wholly without information upon the subject. At any rate, the presumptive case against them is one which demands the strictest investigation. That it will receive this at the hands of the Government we feel confident, and we shall be glad if, as the result of the inquiry, it appears that the subordinate authorities were not really in fault.

Some of our cotemporaries, more concerned that the Confederates should receive timely aid than that our Government should succeed in defending British neutrality, see in the escape of the *Victor* a reason for abandoning every attempt to enforce the Foreign Enlistment Act. If, they say, the Government itself cannot prevent the clandestine purchase of ships for the Confederate service, why prosecute the builders of the *Alexandra*? But whatever be the force of that argument as against a Government which fails to procure the execution of its own orders, it does not in the least absolve us from our obligations to States toward which we profess neutrality. How far the dockyard authorities at Chatham and Sheerness are at fault remains to be ascertained. But even should it appear that they are as culpable as Mr. LAIRD, that would be no answer to the complaints which are sure to be addressed to us. We are a Sovereign State with unlimited administrative and legislative power. We can do whatever we think necessary and becoming to preserve our neutrality as long as that is our chosen and avowed policy. No private individual among us can set his will above the law or his interest above that of the public.

It is easy to foresee to what use that unscrupulous portion of the American Press which habitually seeks to inflame the minds of the citizens against England will turn this untoward occurrence. It will be well if none of the better disposed newspapers of the Union are betrayed by natural susceptibilities into a premature judgment on the conduct of our Government. In the interest of justice as well as of peace, we deprecate all rash conclusions on this subject. The English Government, while maintaining the rights of its subjects, will honestly do its duty."

PUBLIC MEN AND THE PRESS—MR. COBDEN AND THE LONDON TIMES.

From the London Daily News.

Mr. COBDEN presents his compliments to the editor of the *Daily News*, and will feel obliged by his giving publicity to the accompanying letter, which has been refused insertion in the *Times*.

MIDHURST, Dec. 8, 1863.

To the Editor of the Times:

SIR: The following is extracted from your yesterday's leading article:

"Then, though a small State may have something to lose by change, it has usually more to gain, and so it comes to pass that it looks upon any attempt to reconstruct the map, or reform the institutions of Europe, with something of that satisfaction with which the poor might regard Mr. BRIGHT's proposition for a division among them of the lands of the rich, or the Roman plebeians hang on the lips of GRACCHUS when he rose to expound to them his last plan for a new colony, with large grants of land to every citizen who should join it."

Without communicating with Mr. BRIGHT, I trouble you with a few words on this gross literary outrage, which concerns not him alone, but every public man. To utter a syllable to prove that the above assertion that Mr. BRIGHT advocated a division of the lands of the rich among the poor is a groundless and gratuitous falsehood would be to offer an insult to one who has done more probably than any other man to popularize those economical truths on which the rights of property are based; to say that it is a foul libel for which the writer is amenable to law were beside the question, because the object of the calumny would scorn any other court of appeal than that of public opinion. But a wider question is forced on our attention by this specimen of your too habitual mode of dealing, not merely with individuals, but with the interests of society. A tone of preëminent unscrupulousness in the discussion of political questions, a contempt for the rights and feelings of others, and an unprincipled disregard of the claims of consistency and sincerity on the part of its writers, have long been recognized as the distinguishing characteristics of the *Times*, and placed it in marked contrast with the rest of the periodical press, including the penny journals of the metropolis and the provinces. Its writers are, I believe, betrayed into this tone mainly by their reliance on the shield of an impenetrable secrecy. No gentleman would dream of saying, under the responsibility of his signature, what your writer said of Mr. BRIGHT yesterday. I will not stop to remark on the deterioration of character which follows when a man of education and rare ability thus lowers himself, aye, even in his own eyes, to a condition of moral cowardice; for will he deny that if he were to meet Mr. BRIGHT in the club, or in the House of Commons, with the knowledge that his secret was divulged, he would cower with conscious inferiority before the man he had stabbed in the dark? This, however, is his own affair. But there is another aspect of the subject in which the public is directly interested.

In the present management of the *Times* there is one established departure from the plan on which it was conducted 20 or 30 years ago which distinguishes it from all other journals. They who associate in the higher political circles of the metropolis know that the chief editor and the manager of the *Times*, while still maintaining a strict *incognito* toward the public, drop the mask with very sufficient reasons in the presence of those powerful classes who are at once the dispensers of social distinction and (on which I might have something to say) of the patronage of the Government. We all know the man whose fortune is derived from the *Times*. We know its manager; its only avowed and responsible editor—the writer of the semi-official correspondence with Sir CHARLES NAPIER in the Baltic, through whose hands, though he never pen a line himself, every slander in its leaders must pass—is as well known to us as the chief official at the Home-office. Now the question is forced on us whether we who are behind the scenes are not bound in the interests of the uninitiated public, and as the only certain mode of abating such outrages as this, to lift the veil and dispel the delusion by which the *Times* is enabled to pursue this game of secrecy to the public and servility to the Government—a game (I purposely use the word) which secures for its connections the corrupt advantages, while denying to the public its own boasted benefits of the anonymous system.

It will be for public men to decide, each in his own case, (for myself I have no doubt on the subject,) whether, in response to such attacks as these, they will continue to treat the *Times* as an impersonal myth, or whether, on the contrary, they will in future summon the responsible editor, manager, or proprietor to the bar of public opinion, and hold him up by name to the obloquy which awaits the traducer and calumniator in every other walk of political and social life. I am, &c., RICHARD COBDEN.

MIDHURST, Dec. 4.

THE TIMES REPLY.

The editor of the *Times* presents his compliments to the editor of the *Daily News*, and begs to inclose a copy of his reply to Mr. COBDEN, which Mr. COBDEN probably omitted to transmit together with his own letter to the editor of the *Daily News*.

DEC. 9.

[Copy.]

THE TIMES OFFICE, Dec. 7.

The editor of the *Times* presents his compliments to Mr. COBDEN, and incloses a proof of his letter, which, though it arrived by Saturday's post, only reached the editor's hands last evening. He could not then give it immediate consideration, but in deference to Mr. COBDEN's name he announced that it should be published to-morrow.

On reading it, however, this morning he thinks—and he trusts Mr. COBDEN will, on re-perusal, agree with him—that Mr. COBDEN has no right to expect him, upon a pretext entirely irrelevant, to publish a series of most offensive and unfounded imputations upon himself and his friends.

He must, in the first place, observe that Mr. BRIGHT himself has made no complaint of the passage upon which Mr. COBDEN has founded this attack upon the *Times*, and he might on that ground alone decline to insert a letter which Mr. COBDEN admits is not authorized by Mr. BRIGHT.

The facts, however, are shortly these: Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT make two speeches at Rochdale, which are reported in the *Times* at unusual length and with extraordinary promptitude. These speeches are discussed elaborately in two leading articles on successive days, and in each of them certain passages are interpreted as recommending a re-partition of the land among the poor. Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT are expressly challenged to disavow this interpretation if it misrepresents their meaning, but they make no reply, and apparently accept it as conveying their true intention.

The speeches, as reported, also remain before the public for upwards of a week, and the interpretation put upon them by the *Times* provokes no adverse remark. At last an article appears upon a totally different subject, in which an allusion is made in a single phrase to Mr. BRIGHT's supposed opinions, and Mr. COBDEN pounces upon this phrase, not that he may discuss the true interpretation of Mr. BRIGHT's expressions, but that he may make a vague and most offensive attack upon the *Times* and its conductors.

The editor declines to permit the *Times* to be made the means of disseminating imputations which he knows to be unfounded, and which are entirely irrelevant to the question at issue.

Perhaps the editor is mistaken in supposing that Mr. COBDEN desires the publication of his letter. If, however, he should think that it could conduce either to his own interest or to the injury of the *Times*, he can probably find some more appropriate organ than the *Times* itself.

MR. COBDEN AND LORD HARTINGTON.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. COBDEN to the Marquis of Hartington:

MIDHURST, 9th Dec., 1863.

MY LORD,—You will, perhaps, be good enough to take an early opportunity of correcting, publicly, your recent—I had almost said reckless—perversion of the remarks which fell from me on American affairs at Rochdale.

While with my pen in hand, permit me to add, that, with better opportunities than your lordship of studying the system of popular education and the state of society in the New England States, I did not recognize much greater accuracy in what you stated to the Haslingden meeting on those subjects, than in what you said of myself. I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. COBDEN.

The Marquis of Hartington, M. P.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following documents:

REPLY OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

MONSIEUR MON FRERE: Your Majesty in writing to me the letter which your Ambassador presented to me on the 13th of November, must have been convinced that the generous sentiments which inspired you would be responded to with that cordial assent which a Sovereign having at heart the welfare of nations, could not decline joining in the noble object which your Majesty proposes to the European Powers by inviting them to a general Congress. During the course of the last half-century the treaties of 1815 have necessarily undergone modifications which the irresistible influence of time and events exercises upon human institutions. Nevertheless, those treaties still continue to form the foundation upon which the political edifice of Europe actually rests. It will, therefore, be a task worthy the efforts of all Governments interested in the maintenance of order and of peace to consolidate that foundation, to provide for those portions which will have to be abolished, and to give additional guaranteess to such enactments as may be misunderstood or menaced. In such a work I will join with all my heart, and in perfect liberty only to consult my own solicitude for the general interests of Europe, because, as Prussia has never outstepped the limits of treaties, she has no direct interest in provoking or declining the meeting of a Congress. Such a position enables my Government to lend its impartial and disinterested support to establish between the Powers convoked a preliminary understanding, upon the principles of the Congress, and to obviate by prudent negotiations the difficulties which might cause germs of discord in a work of conciliation and peace. To this effect my Government will be happy to receive any overtures your Majesty may think fit to make respecting preliminary views.

I thank your Majesty for the hospitality which you have kindly offered me, and I am sure I should meet with a welcome at Paris which renders so dear to me the remembrance of my sojourn at Compègne; but it is rather for our Ministers united in Council to enlighten by their discussions and to prepare for the sanction of the Sovereigns the proposals which will be submitted to the Congress.

I take advantage of this opportunity to renew the assurances of the high esteem and special friendship with which I remain, Monsieur mon frère, of your Majesty, Le bon frere,

BERLIN, Nov. 18. WILLIAM.

REPLY OF THE POPE.

IMPERIAL MAJESTY: The thought which your Majesty expresses of being able to establish without shock in Europe—with God's blessing elsewhere also!—with the concurrence of the Sovereigns or of their representatives, a system which calms men's minds and restores peace, tranquillity, and order to the numerous countries where, unhappily, these benefits are lost, is a design which greatly honors your Majesty, and which, with the coöperation of all, assisted by Divine grace, would produce the best results. We coöperate, therefore, in so laudable a project in a perfectly cordial spirit, and can now earnestly assure your Majesty that all our moral support will be afforded to the Congress, in order that the principles of justice, in these days so much misunderstood and trodden under foot, may be reëstablished to the advantage of society in its present agitated state, that violated rights may be admitted in order to be asserted in favor of those who have had to suffer by their violation, and especially in order that the real preeminence which belongs naturally to the Catholic religion, as being the only true one, may be reëstablished, especially in Catholic countries.

Your Majesty cannot hesitate to believe that the Vicar of Jesus Christ, either from the duties of his sublime representation, or from the conviction he entertains that in the Catholic faith, in conjunction with practice, is to be found the sole means proper to moralize the peoples, cannot in the midst of Congresses, even political ones, fail in his obligation to sustain with the greatest rigor the rights of our most august religion, which is one, holy, catholic, apostolic and Roman.

The confidence which we express of seeing violated rights vindicated springs from the conscientious duty imposed upon us by their guardianship. In showing ourselves full of solicitude on the subject of those rights, we do not wish your Majesty ever to suppose that we could entertain any doubt with regard to these appertaining to this Holy See, since, beside the other motives which militate in its favor, we have also the assurances which your Majesty has several times given, and caused to be given publicly, assurances which it would seem to us offensive to doubt, coming from so high and powerful a sovereign.

After this preliminary explanation, which has seemed to us all the more opportune that we better understand your Majesty's views, we are happy to add that we applaud material progress, and desire besides that nations should be in a position to enjoy peaceably their property, as much for the profit that they derive therefrom, as for the occupation which it gives them. We could not say as much in the case of our being invited to satisfy certain aspirations of some fractions of these nations—aspirations which cannot be reconciled with the principles above enunciated.

We entertain the hope that your Majesty, with your high perspicacity, will recognize in our frank communication the character of loyalty which always accompanies the acts of this Apostolic See, and at the same time the evidence of the great esteem which we entertain toward your august person, to whom we have in no way hesitated to speak thus explicitly in a matter of so much importance.

Hereupon, with the assurance of our paternal affection, we give your Majesty, your august Consort, and the Imperial Prince, our apostolic benediction.

Given in our Palace of the Vatican, the 20th of November, 1863. PIUS P. P. IX.

REPLY OF THE KING OF HANOVER.

MONSIEUR MON FRERE: I have received with as much pleasure as gratitude the letter which your Imperial Majesty was good enough to address to me under date the 4th of this month.

To regulate existing differences by a general understanding between the European Powers, to calm the unceasingly recurring disquiet which obstructs or retards the development of the prosperity of States, to paralyze the efforts of subversive parties, and, in fine, to assure the tranquillity of Europe by removing every eventuality of war, is the most signal service that can be rendered to the cause of civilization; it is an enterprise which should obtain the suffrages of all those whose aspirations tend to the welfare of humanity.

Your Majesty has just taken the initiative by proposing to regulate the present and assure the future in a Congress.

I do homage to the elevated thought which has guided your Imperial Majesty, and I thank you very sincerely for the invitation you have forwarded to me to coöperate in your generous projects.

I hope that Germany, especially Austria and Prussia—who in this question has interests from which I cannot separate those of the Kingdom of Hanover—will be enabled to afford her support to the task your Imperial Majesty has imposed upon yourself, and in this case I shall do myself a real pleasure in coöperating as much as possible in the realization of the work which you have undertaken.

Meanwhile, I pray you to be good enough to accept the reiterated assurances of the high esteem and inviolable friendship with which I am, Monsieur MON FRERE, your Majesty's good brother.

(Countersigned) GEORGE, REX.

Count VON PLATEN-HALLERMUND, at the Chateau of Herrenhausen, Nov. 23.

REPLY OF THE KING OF BAVARIA.

MONSIEUR MON FRERE: I have received the letter which your Imperial Majesty has been kind enough to address to me, under date of the 4th of this month, proposing a Congress, which would assemble at Paris, with the object of laying the foundation of the pacification of Europe.

I cannot but render full justice to the lofty sentiments with which this proposal is impressed.

The treaties of 1815, on which the present political edifice of Europe rest, are, I am not unaware, destroyed in fact on many points or misunderstood. There is, therefore, no grander task than to spare the future the shocks almost inevitable from this state of things, by regulating in concert with other Powers the litigious question of the present day, to which the arrangements of these treaties could no longer be applied.

I believe with pleasure that the proposal of your Imperial Majesty, followed by subsequent explanations on the subject, will be received by the Powers directly interested in the solution of these questions in the manner which is indispensable to assure its success.

In this supposition I do not hesitate to adhere to the proposition of your Imperial Majesty, and I shall estem myself happy to concur in the work of general pacification by taking part in the future conferences.

I take this opportunity of renewing the assurance of the high esteem and inviolable friendship with which I am,

Monsieur mon FRERE, of your Imperial Majesty the good brother, MAX.

ROME, Nov. 27.

REPLY OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

The following letter has been addressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the King of Saxony, in reply to the Congress proposition:

MY BROTHER: The letter your Majesty addressed to me on the 4th of this month is precious to me for two reasons. It is permitted me to see in it a testimony of confidence which honors me, and I am delighted to recognize in it another proof of the sincere desire of your Majesty to strengthen the general basis of order and peace, the only real guarantees of the welfare of the peoples, and of the advantages they derive from the strength of their governments. I cannot but form the best wishes for the success of such a noble enterprise, to which your Majesty yourself traces wise limits, dictated by a spirit of justice and of loyalty, by dismissing beforehand all idea of ambitious projects.

If the Cabinets of Europe will lend their assistance in accomplishing this arduous labor; if Germany, especially, with her two great powers foremost, associates herself with it, I shall be happy to contribute to it according to the modest measure of my means, and prove to your Majesty how much the Princes of Germany, faithfully attached to their Federal duties, but exempt from all spirit of prejudice or bias, have it at heart to strengthen the bonds of friendship and good intelligence with their neighbors, and to maintain mutual reports upon the solid basis of reciprocal confidence.

I beg your Imperial Majesty to accept the expression of these sentiments, as well as those which I repeat to you with eagerness of the high esteem and unalterable friendship that I have devoted to you, and with which I am, my brother,

Your Imperial Majesty's good brother.

JOHN.

Counter-signed, BARON DE BEUST.

DRESDEN, Nov. 15, 1863.

REPLY OF THE KING OF WURTEMBERG.

The following letter has been addressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the King of Wurtemberg, in reply to the Congress proposition:

MY BROTHER: It is with very great satisfaction that I have found in the letter your Majesty did me the honor to write to me on the 4th of the present month, a new and striking proof of your sincere desire to arrive, by a direct understanding with the Sovereigns who are friends and allies of France, at a pacific solution of the grave questions which now agitate Europe and threaten to disturb international relations more and more.

I can only sincerely hope that the noble intentions of your Imperial Majesty, inspired by your solicitude for the establishment of the general peace upon a solid basis, may meet with the unanimous and cordial support of all the European Powers.

Your Majesty will be persuaded that, penetrated with this sentiment, I shall not fail to pronounce in this sense with my confederate members of the Germanic Diet. Moreover, I will endeavor to make these dispositions favorable to the projects of your Majesty prevail in the Diet itself, unless those of the Powers of Europe, whose coöperation may be considered indispensable to the solution of the questions to be submitted to the decision of the projected Congress should occasion obstacles of a nature to cause the project of the convocation of an European Congress to be abandoned, after the ulterior and more explicit explanations that are expected from the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

In expressing to you my warmest thanks for the amiable hospitality that you offer me in your Capital, I seize this occasion to renew to you the assurances of the high esteem and the inviolable friendship with which I am, my brother,

Your Majesty's good brother,

STUTTGARD, Nov. 16, 1863. WILLIAM.

REPLY OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

The following letter has been addressed to the Emperor NAPOLEON by the King of Holland, in reply to the Congress proposition:

MY BROTHER: The object of the cordial as well as gracious invitation your Majesty has addressed to me in your letter of the 4th of November is to assemble the Powers of Europe at a Congress, in order to deliberate, without a prearranged system, upon the means of establishing without disturbance and upon equitable bases the peace and tranquility of Europe.

I render homage to this generous thought of your Majesty, and shall be happy, in associating myself with this idea, to contribute in common accord with all the other Sovereigns of Europe to realize the noble object which your Majesty desires to attain.

I seize this occasion to renew to you the assurance of high esteem and inviolable friendship with which I am, my brother,

Your Majesty's good Brother,

WILLIAM.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 29.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

From the London Times, Dec. 11.

The fight yesterday between HEENAN and KING terminated, as the public already knows, in the unexpected but absolute defeat of the former. This result of the American's second effort to claim the chief distinctions and notorieties of the prize ring will probably put an end, for the present at least, to his pugilistic pretensions. The circumstances of his first encounter, in April, 1860, with the Champion of England, were such as to obtain for him a considerable reputation, which he naturally forfeits by his complete incapacity to cope with a man of average standing in his bloody calling. It would be difficult to describe how thoroughly popular anticipation has been disappointed by this result. The soundest judgments and the coolest calculations had settled beforehand that the American could not fail to win. Not only were the advantages in betting wholly upon his side, but even the friends of his antagonist acknowledged by their acts, if not in words, a sense of inferiority. How prediction and expectation were ultimately overturned, a plain narrative of the events of the day will show.

The special train conveying the pugilists and their companions left London-bridge soon after 6 o'clock. Whatever disorders may have occurred outside the station there certainly was none within, and the numerous carriages were speedily and almost noiselessly filled. The train proceeded directly to Wadhurst, stopping in the midst of a valley surrounded by high meadows, in one of which, after a considerable delay, the ring was pitched, and was speedily encircled by the impatient multitude. The weather was cool and clear, and the ground, though moist, was sufficiently well suited to the purpose. After some half hour's further unexplained delay, the pugilists, with their seconds, appeared upon the ground, and way was obsequiously made for them, amid the shouts and cries of their supporters.

The manner of the men on their entrance to the ring was thoroughly characteristic. KING was the first to appear. He had a serious and thoughtful aspect, and gazed about the ground with a careful scrutiny that foreshadowed the anxiety which, throughout the fight, he never ceased to exhibit. HEENAN, on the other hand, entered with a light and jaunty step, briskly shook hands with his opponent, and at once turned his attention to the choice of the ground. This point having been decided, and the choice won by HEENAN, the men were taken in charge by their respective seconds, and disposed, with all accessible appliances of comfort, in their corners to wait the settlement of preliminaries. At this early point of the affair the popular feeling in favor of HEENAN was manifestly increased, not only by the superior heartiness and confidence of his bearing, but also by the apparent advantages of training which keen eyes detected in the few glimpses of his person that were revealed. The betting rose at once and vastly in his favor. A long and wearisome delay, occasioned by the unwillingness of KING's friends to accept the referee duly appointed by the stakeholder, was occupied by HEENAN's supporters in inviting from all sides the most enormous odds upon their favorite. Many extraordinary wagers were offered and accepted—"20 to 7" being a frequent cry. For some 20 minutes after the arrival of the men, great confusion prevailed, which at one period threatened to terminate in a violent disruption of the assemblage. The efforts of the better disposed finally allayed this turbulence, and the objections to the appointed referee were overruled. At a few minutes past 10 o'clock the ring was fairly cleared, the spectators were subdued into comparative tranquillity, and the real work of the day began.

HEENAN was first stripped. A single glance was sufficient to show that, however massive and brawny his present appearance, it contrasted ill with the recollections of his gigantic power in the memorable fight with SAYERS. There were, indeed, the same broad frame and sinewy limbs, the same muscles that throbbed with nervous force at each movement of the active body, the same depth of chest and reach of arm, the same splendor of physical proportion. His action, also, at the outset was the same, vividly recalling the triumphant air with which he threw his outspread arms from his sides, and heaved his enormous chest as if to inhale fresh vigor from the morning breeze; but the perfection of symmetry which three years ago struck all beholders with admiration seemed now impaired, and a shade less of elasticity appeared to animate his frame. Three years and upward in the life of a prize-fighter leave traces that even in a man still young, like HEENAN, cannot fail to be distinguished. His advantages over KING, as the latter appeared half-naked, were, however, too evident to change in the slightest the flow of opinion around the ring. KING rose from his corner with a singular air of doubt and anxiety. Every movement, even before the fight began, seemed cautiously taken; but there was certainly nothing in his appearance to warrant premature exultation from the opposite party. More finely trained than HEENAN, he showed less bulk and weight, but there was scarcely less development of those qualities which make up real fighting strength. As the men approached one another, the feeling again rose in HEENAN's favor. KING, although taller than the American, preserved at first a stooping attitude which caused him to appear the smaller man. HEENAN stood rigidly erect, seeming to find a satisfaction in looking down upon his antagonist. From their countenances it was easy to see that one looked upon his victory as a foregone conclusion, while the other felt thoroughly conscious of the difficult work that lay before him. Both faces, however, were smiling and good-humored—HEENAN's even broadly so. KING's handsomer features were shadowed by an evident self-distrust. The seconds lost little time in preparing their men for action, and after the long waste of time they at last stood ready. There was a great uproar round the ring, and men with foreheads villainously low came trampling past with bundles of notes in their hands, shouting again that they were ready with £20 to £7 on HEENAN, but they found few takers, for the American was already considered the winner beyond all chance of accident.

Amid these cries of betters, the efforts of outsiders trying to get a place in front, some calling that the police were coming, some that the fight was sold and would not come off at all, HEENAN and KING, each with his two seconds, crossed the ring and shook hands. With the seconds it was a mere formality, but not so with the principals. They, at least, seemed to shake hands cordially, and spoke, or seemed to speak for an instant, then each drew back. The fight then began, not as most people see a fight—a mere rough-and-tumble street scramble, in which there is more noise than hurt, more danger from the pavement than the worst the combatants can do—but a quiet, good-humored, deadly scientific fight, where the men looked long at each other, and then advanced slowly nearer, with the right arm held close across the body, the left just raised now and then as if to feel the way. Both stood easily, shifting their ground, and warily watching the other, lightly poised upon their toes, ready to spring in upon the least opening or draw back from danger. Now and then there was a rapid feint, a quick glancing of the arms as the blow was threatened, and the stop was there, and then both smiled broadly, as if they understood each other better, and again changed ground, keeping still near enough to hit if a chance should offer, but by no means so near as to throw a chance away. It was really a wonderful sight this fencing match with hands, both men so cool and so good-tempered, while all around the ring echoed with advice, taunts, or invective. In spite of all his seconds could do—in spite of all the loud entreaties of his friends, KING suffered himself to be outmanœuvred by the American, and left his corner, facing round on HEENAN, with the glare of the level morning sun full in his eyes. It was a dreadful disadvantage, of which HEENAN seemed inclined to make the most; but there was a danger in the quick eye and long, formidable arm of KING, who strode out now and then as his antagonist came near, and warned him back in a way that even HEENAN, all-powerful and clever as he was, did not care to disregard. "Go in; he'll stand it!" "Finish it with a blow!" was cried from HEENAN's corner, and in another second, like a flash, blows were offered; there was a slight close, and HEENAN stood upright in the ring with his antagonist's head held in a grasp like that of a vice beneath his arm. From every side come cries to KING to "Get down!" to HEENAN, to "Hold fast, and fall on him!" Yet still, as if in ignorance of the tremendous advantages he now possessed over his opponent, the American stood upright, never attempting to return the fearful blows with which KING was visiting his chest and back. Just in the same way did HEENAN catch SAYERS at Farnborough, and, to use a very homely but expressive phrase, he, after having caught his fish, seemed at a loss what to do with him. Had the American thrown himself down with his antagonist's head under him, he could certainly have stunned KING, most probably have broken his neck; but, as it was, he suffered his advantage to escape, and merely stood up, grim and stark, hugging KING with a choking grasp, while his whole chest and back seemed to spot with red boils under the sharp, quick, close blows of the Englishman. Another minute and they were struggling upright for the fall with their great powerful forms interlocked, and swaying to and fro like a huge, uncouth machine, stamping heavily from side to side. A great shout, and they come with a smash to the ground, KING under, heavily. In an instant the seconds are by their sides, and they are borne rapidly to their corners, swathed in heavy cloths, their faces dabbed with sponges, and their quivering lips moistened from flasks of water. MACDONALD is fortunately one of HEENAN's seconds, and SAYERS is unfortunately the other, for the champion pugilist is at sea in this mild office, and is about the worst that ever crossed the ropes, lifting his man by the hair, or ear, or nose, or wherever he first catches hold of him. Nor are KING's seconds (one at least) much better, for a heavy man, named TYLER, by his most injudicious meddling, vexes and harasses his principal in every way.

Both are quick up to the call of "time," which is not punctually adhered to on either side, and the half-minute rule is broken through; for both men are strong and fresh, and there is no need of hurrying them. HEENAN is first in the centre, and at once rushes on his antagonist; and there are what are called "exchanges" in the parlance of the ring—that is to say, both men hit each other slightly, all the profit in this most unpleasant species of barter being on the side of the American, till they close, when KING is thrown in a heap on the grass. Almost before the time allotted is run out both are at it again, the American forcing the fighting, and giving KING again a fearful fall. The blows are nothing in the rounds as yet; it seems all wrestling, in which, though falling under, KING does not appear to suffer more than his quick assailant. Yet somehow KING is thought to be losing, and sundry flat-nosed men, whom no one would think of trusting out of handcuffs, swagger about, and loudly offer 100 to 5 on the American. In truth, it looks ill for the Englishman. His eye is clear and bright, but there is a suspicious tenderness about one of his seconds which makes the lookers-on more than timid of his chances against the great athlete, who stalks forth first at every call of "Time," his white, delicate skin all bruised and marred, but with the huge muscles creeping and seeming to overflow his limbs with every movement. Again they meet, and hand over hand the American forces the fighting, though his blows appear to lack mischief; but not so his wrestling, for for the fourth time, he throws KING so heavily that the spectators—the very men who come to see the fight which they hoped would be fought out to the verge of death—are silent and look alarmed, as KINN goes down with a heavy, dull sound, like a huge rock, and lies like a corpse on the trampled grass, KING is carried to his corner, and at once leans back, his head resting against the stake, his hands outstretched along the ropes on either side, and he breathes heavily, while men come into the ring and fan him, and cold water is poured upon his hands, and chest, and face; yet still they barely restore him to sufficient consciousness to enable him to walk forth to where the American is is waiting for him. He spars for time, and so they shift from KING's corner to HEENAN's for a few minutes, both to a certain extent distressed, for both act on the defensive. Thus fencing about, still good-tempered—better tempered far than those around the ring, who, with all the dreadful taint of the first murderer in their veins, call out in hungry accents for closer fighting and more blood,—the men confront each other, KING with his face always to the sun, his forehead contracted to a deep frown to dim the light which dazzles him. Here the fight turns. Suddenly, yet without much feinting, KING moves in, and with all the might of great strength hits the American full in the mouth a dreadful blow, which sounds through the ring like a loud splash. The blood flies from HEENAN's mouth, and there is a great shout as he stands dazed and off his guard, swaying round and round, his knees trembling, and his feet only keeping the turf, while his whole body reels like a teetotum that is about to fall. KING, still with knitted brows, for the sun is full in his eyes, looks at him distrustfully, and there are cries for him to "Go in and win!" but he lets his chance escape, though another blow at that moment, as HEENAN then stood helpless, would have ended the struggle. Great cries, and cheers, and shouts followed this dreadful blow. HEENAN seemed stung beyond himself, and, only waiting till he could draw himself together, he rushed at KING, and in a heavy struggle for the fall KING was again undermost, though HEENAN struck his head dreadfully.

Savage, apparently, but always grimly smiling, light, quick and dreadful with his left, the American again came forth, meeting KING. Both hit out wildly, but did nothing. The pace was getting fearful now, and the men seemed distressed; yet, still both came forth, and KING hit HEENAN so mercilessly about the eyes that the latter closed at once, and again flung the Englishman heavily and flat upon his loins, so that for a few seconds KING seemed almost paralyzed. Slowly, yet with a show of *sang froid*, KING came to time, and again, as in the fifth round, struck HEENAN dreadfully in the face, closed at once, and threw the American a tremendous back-fall. This round again changed the prospects of the fight, which from this time forward set in steadily against HEENAN. Again the men came forth from their corners, and now, with the quickness of lightning, KING struck blow after blow fair and full into HEENAN's battered face, and, seemingly, without an effort on the part of his opponent to keep off a punishment the very sound of which made the listeners' blood run cold. Suddenly the American drew back, then made a rush and threw KING under him, but struck his own head violently against the ground.

Again, to the instant, "Time" was called; both men rose eagerly, though the pace was fast, and each panted heavily. Still, they never sparred for time, but like two fierce dogs fell upon each other, KING always hitting fearfully about the head of his antagonist, who, strangely, never, so to say, tried to parry, but after a few harmless blows closed for the throw, and strove to win by hurling his man to the ground as heavily as possible. Both seemed fearfully distressed. It was painful to look at them. KING always fell heavily, but not till he had made his mark upon the splendid form opposed to him. HEENAN was not so much punished as when he fought with SAYERS, but evidently he was more injured, for on every part of his body where blows could be struck fairly the livid lumps had risen over him and lay in a mass about his neck and throat. His upper lip, where SAYERS gave him such a dreadful wound, had opened again and seemed to hang in pieces on his face; his eyes were fast closing and his features were almost blue. Still he was always first to time, forcing the fighting when it was evident KING was husbanding his strength, and how much he had of it he showed in the 12th round by giving the American a fearful back-fall.

The fight had now lasted half an hour, and it was evident at a glance that it was a race against nature, in which the Englishman, as the youngest, was the more likely to win. KING showed little signs of punishment, but alarming symptoms of distress; while the American, though badly injured, was apparently the freshest.

From this time out to the close it was almost the same in every round, except once, where the men fought at close quarters, and, without an attempt to guard, hit full and square into each other's face, till it was frightful to look upon them as the blows fell with a flat, dull smash, like striking upon raw meat. At last, all of a sudden, the American gave KING a blow which sent him tottering back like a drunken man, and as HEENAN followed up to win at once, KING threw himself down; and it was well he did so. But the cry went round that he had lost, and there was great cheering, discomfiture and tumult in the ring, till KING, always quiet, yet always strong, came forth, and with awful sounds of violence in blows could be heard dab after dab to hit down the now bloody and fearfully disfigured form of HEENAN to the earth. So it went on to the 16th round, HEENAN now covered with mud and blood, almost blind, and fainting fast.

Up to this point the advantages of the fight have been upon the side of the American, although the violence and speed with which he has fought, falling no less heavily than his antagonist to the ground at every other round, have begun to show terrible and exhausting effects upon him. Now, at the commencement of the 17th round, there is a waver of doubt whether KING may not hold himself well enough together to outlast HEENAN; but this idea is abandoned when, at the close, he falls with such a dead-weight that even while the dull, heavy sound is still in every ear, a cry arises that "The fight is over," and "KING can't come to time!" Upon this the partial rule to which the spectators have been subject is swept away. They break past their boundaries, trampling over the legs and bodies of quiet or less active witnesses, and sway backward and forward in masses close upon the ropes, hungry for a sight of the defeated man. No efforts of the ring-keepers can restore the order. The ring is intact, but visible only to those bruisers who have forced their way to the front, and whose closely wedged bodies shut out the view from all others. But it is presently evident that the heraldings of KING's defeat were premature, for above the heads of all bystanders the two gigantic naked forms, urged forward by their seconds, are again seen to approach each other, and amid louder and more exultant cries the contest is renewed with unabated ferocity and keenness. It is declared—with what accuracy it is impossible at the moment to discover—that KING has with difficulty been restored in time for the 18th round, and that HEENAN, counting now upon an easy conquest, is becoming wildly incautious; and the event would seem to justify this statement, for, with a more cruel and resounding blow than any yet delivered, KING's powerful fist falls full in the American's face, and, closing with him, he dashes him to the earth, almost insensible.

From this moment it is known and admitted that HEENAN has lost the fight, and in the rounds immediately following the superior endurance and youth of the Englishman enable him to pursue his successes with tremendous rapidity. Hardly could the American appear upon his ground—where, it must be said, he presented himself with undying pluck to the end—before he was prostrated by KING's furious blows, or crushed down in his all-powerful gripe. His face soon became a frightful spectacle, although far less hideous than at the close of his battle with SAYERS. At last even the dull and opaque humanities of his friends were stirred, and, after another merciless round, in which the failing strength of the great gladiator was no longer capable of affording him a shadow of defence, he was, at the close of the 24th round, withdrawn reluctantly by his friends, though himself insensible. Thus the cruel contest ended, leaving for the moment little to choose between the condition either of victor or of vanquished.

Such was the end of the fight, after nearly forty minutes of hard, quick, desperate fighting, between two of the most powerful men that probably have ever entered the ring. It was fought out fairly and truly to the bitter end, neither man taking any advantage of the other. No hand was laid upon them but that of their own seconds from the moment they both entered the ring until the American was laid senseless, bruised and beaten out of all semblance of the man who in the pride of manhood and strength had stood there only half an hour before.

There were great cheers as KING won, to which for a few moments he was very deaf, for the pace had been rapid, and, all-powerful as he was, the heavy falls had shaken his vitality, and the giant who had strode into the ring an overmatch for all, could scarcely close his fingers round the glass of water which was to keep him from fainting. Yet there must be a soul of goodness even in things evil, for the first really conscious thought that flitted through his mind was a wish to make friends with his late antagonist, and as he said it he lunged heavily through the crowd of his admirers to a little knot of curious lookers-on, amid whom what seemed the corpse of the redoubtable HEENAN now lay. SAYERS was with him, and kept with him; but better advice was needed than any pugilist ought to be called upon to give; for HEENAN, though not nearly so much punished as when he fought at Farnborough, was evidently much more injured. He was pulseless at the wrists, and even over the heart the palpitation was fluttering, faint, and low. Yet he had not fainted. It was the insensibility of exhaustion, the sheer want of vitality, though almost till he collapsed so suddenly he was supposed to be the winner. One man was trying to heave up his immense inanimate form, while another stripped the wet drawers, stained deep with his own blood, from the limbs of the stunned athlete. There was a dreadful significance in the way in which he was hauled about limb by limb, as warmer clothes were dragged over his unconscious form, like dressing a corpse. Yet no one seemed to mind much, for all were crowding round the victor, who, with very little signs of punishment about his face, came gaily up in the train back to town. HEENAN was left with his seconds on the field he had fought to win. No one seemed to think much of him; he was a beaten man, and among pugilists there is no mercy for the defeated. Fair or foul, there is as yet only one morality with them—success. Still, there are men alive who think they can revive the prize ring! It would be as easy to restore the sports of the arena.

The Prisoners on Johnson's Island.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

From the Cleaveland Herald, Dec. 22.

It is reported that intelligence has reached the authorities of another plot to release the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island and take them over to Canada, after doing what mischief they can on this side. The exact details of the information have not been divulged, but it is believed that the leading features of the plot are as follows:

The ice is now making rapidly in the lake, and if the present weather continues, there will soon be a safe passage across the lake from Point Pelee, Canada, by the way of Point Pelee Island, and the American cluster of islands, to Danbury township on the peninsula closing in Sandusky Bay. From the mainland of Danbury township to Johnson's Island (Bull Island) is only half a mile. The plan is to get a sufficient number of desperate men over from Canada, secrete them in the woods of Danbury township, and signal the prisoners. At a concerted signal a simultaneous attack will be made on the guards by the prisoners within the inclosure and their friends without. If the movement is successful the rebels will then arm themselves, destroy the Government establishments on the island, proceed to Sandusky and burn it down, seize everything they can carry off, and then either continue their work of destruction in Ohio, or make a straight course for Canada across the ice. It is said the rebel sympathizers in Ohio have full intelligence of the proposed plot.

In this juncture the inquiry comes up as to the position of the United States steamer *Michigan*, with her powerful armament. For some inexplicable reason she has been taken to Erie, where she can be of no possible service, and has been laid up for the Winter. Why the *Michigan* should ever make Erie her headquarters has always been a mystery, but the fact of her wintering at that place when her presence is so urgently needed to overawe the rebel prisoners, and protect the lake border from rebel assaults, is a puzzle past finding out.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Some of the Observances and Enjoyments.

One of the most glorious days of the many glorious ones had this season was that of yesterday, and Christmas came all smiles to meet gladness as well as to create it. Santa Claus must have had a busy time over night, and must have been everywhere scattering his gifts with most liberal hand, for there was an acknowledgment on every face that the sly old rogue, the generous old heart, had been and gone and done it, or where he had not that he had intended to, and this was considered all the same, so well disposed was everybody to be contented and happy.

Services were held in the Episcopal churches yesterday. At Trinity the programme on the bells, six pieces, were most admirably given, and attracted crowds of listeners. The music at Trinity was of unusual excellence, and this is equally true of that of all the other churches.

The solemn services of the Catholic Church was observed in all the places of worship. They were very profusely and elegantly decorated, but St. Stephens, in Twenty-eighth street, presented decidedly the most beautiful appearance.

Nearly all public and private institutions of charity made arrangements for the happiness of those under their charge. Citizens very liberally contributed to the appeals to them for substantial aid towards this purpose, and Christmas was made a merry one in consequence.

At the New-England Rooms and at all the Soldiers' Relief Associations, there were liberal arrangements made for the observance and enjoyment of the day.

Christmas at the Public Institutions.

The usual Christmas visit was paid yesterday, by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, to the different Institutions About 10 o'clock A. M., the steamer belonging to the department having on board the Commissioners and several invited guests, left Bellevue Hospital and proceeded to Randall's Island, where they were received by eight hundred Children. President DRAPER made them an address, and soon after the festivities commenced, the principal feature being that of a most excellent dinner, "with the extras."

At the House of Refuge there was as much clemency and festivity as the corrective purpose of the institution would allow. The boys were permitted to pass the day without labor, and were treated to dinner far superior to their every-day one.

At the Hospital 150 children were made as happy as the charities of Mrs. A. H. GIBBONS could make them. This lady has for several years presided on Christmas at the hospital, and with an abundance of delicacies has administered to the comfort of, and afforded pleasure to its inmates.

At Blackwell's Island the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum were provided with a Christmas dinner. During the day they got up among themselves varied entertainments, and were apparently as happy as the more fortunate outsiders.

At the Almshouse the paupers were furnished with what to them must have been a sumptuous feast. Except at the Penitentiary and Workhouse, there was a good time at all the institutions.

FESTIVITIES AT THE FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The entertainment provided for the children at the Five Points' House of Industry yesterday was a very pleasant affair. The scholars assembled in their various school-rooms in the morning, and went through the customary exercises with great credit to themselves and their teachers. At 1½ o'clock they partook of an excellent dinner provided by the liberal contributions of charitable citizens. But after dinner came the long-expected hour of delight for the little ones when the doors of the chapel were thrown open and the Christmas Tree, ladened with toys of every kind, met their eager gaze. Heavily laden, indeed, was this tree, for on it was a gift for each child belonging to the Institution, and as one item alone there were for the little girls 175 dolls, dressed in the most tasteful manner by the fair hands of the ladies of the Church of the Assension. The tree was soon stripped of its welcome fruit. Short addresses were made by gentlemen present, and the children had arrived at the conclusion that the pleasures of the day were about over, when they were startled out all of propriety by the unexpected arrival of Santa Claus himself *in propria persona*, wrapt up in furs, blowing an unmistakable fish-horn, and carrying on his arm a basket of sugar plums. Receiving a warm and cordial welcome, Santas Claus very graciously distributed the contents of his basket, and vanished amidst the shouts of the delighted children.

AT THE LADIES' MISSION, FIVE POINTS, SITE OF OLD BREWERY.

The children of this Institution have their great dinner on Thanksgiving Day, but Mr. SHAEFFER, the kind-hearted Superintendent, always manages to make the children happy on Christmas Day too. Yesterday they met in the chapel at 10 o'clock, and after a short address from Ex-Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, presents were distributed to the scholars of the school and Sunday School. Each little girl received a pair of fur cuffs or a fur cape, and the boys books, articles of clothing, knives, toys, &c. As they passed out of the chapel a paper bag was handed to every child, the contents of which ought to have made them content for the day, being nuts, candies and cakes, to which was added a couple of rosy red apples. For the remainder of the day the children were free to play and enjoy their holiday to the top of their hearts.

THE NEW-YORK STATE SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION, HOWARD-STREET.

Great preparations were made at the Soldiers' Relief Association yesterday by Col. NEVILLE, and Christmas was celebrated by the soldiers in the jolliest style imaginable. There were 160 soldiers staying at the Rooms, but invitations were sent to all the troops stationed in New-York and vicinity to be present at the dinner, so that about 800 were pesrent in the course of the day. Dinner commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but could be had by parties arriving at any hour until 10 o'clock at night. The tables were most bountifully supplied with all the usual Christmas delicacies, and Miss HONE and Mrs. DAVIS, of the Ladies' Association, were present, amply provided to meet deficiencies. In the evening the Glee Club from the *North Carolina* came over to enliven the soldiers and their guest with songs and music. If it was not quite home to the brave fellows, it was at least a near approach to it, and they cannot soon forget the Christmas festivities in Howard-street.

THE SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER PLACES, YESTERDAY.

The estimate of the Central Park Police, was, that from sixty to seventy thousand persons visited the Park Lakes yesterday. From 3 to 5 o'clock, there must have been twenty-five thousand on and around the large lake at one time, the banks being thronged for the most part, round and on the bridges, two or three deep; and, at a little distance off, the ice was undistinguishable on account of the dense crowds upon it.

When the stream of people set downwards for the cars; the idea that "a rail-car is never full," was exploded; for in vain was the countenances raised to the conductor of car after car, there was no room for that "one more."

The lower lake near the Arsenal, was also crowded. The ice on both was in fine condition, and fun and jollity reigned.

The skating at the Fifth-avenue Pond was also very lively, as an unusual proportion of expert skaters—both ladies and gentlemen—were to be seen among the large number present. The ice was in fine condition, and a band of music enlivened the scene. All the ponds in the environs of the park and avenues were fully occupied.

THE SCOTCH CURLING CLUBS.

Part of the lower lake, near the Arsenal, was fully occupied during the whole day, by the Caledonia, Thistle, and St. Andrew Curling Clubs, for the first time this Winter. The Thistle and St. Andrew merely played scrub-matches, as did the Caledonian in the afternoon; but the annual Caledonian match for the medal was played in the morning, and resulted in favor of Mr. TEMPLETON, of Brooklyn, who made ten points; Mr. WINTERBOTTOM, of New-York, made seven, and Messrs. GIBSON, JOHNSTON, GILLIES and BAXTER made six each; the twenty-six players making the respectable average of four points. A large number watched the games with great interest and curiosity.

SCIENTIFIC,

Polytechnic Association of the American Institute.

The regular weekly meeting was held on Thursday evening, Prof. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman, presiding; Prof. GARVEY, Secretary.

At the opening of the meeting, the Chairman read the following scientific summary:

SALTS OF THALLIUM POISONOUS.

The new metal, thallium, is found to be more poisonous than lead. The carbonate and sulphate thallium have been given, with fatal effects, to fowls, dogs and rabbits.

CORN FROM BURIED POMPEII.

M. DELUCA has analysed some unground corn found in a bakery, recently, opened in Pompeii. The grains had, for 1800 years, kept their original form, but were of a brownish-black color; they retained the nitrogen and nearly all the carbon usually found in corn, but all traces of starch, gluten, sugar and fatty matter were lost.

ANTI-ADIPOSE.

Bromide of Ammonian, according to the report of Dr. C. D. GIBB, taken in very small doses for a long time, acts with greater certainty than any other known substance in causing an absorption of fat and diminishing the weight of the human body.

WHY THE STOMACH IS NOT DIGESTED.

The old answer to the question, Why the secretions of the stomach do not act upon the inner coats, was the resisting power of "the living principle;" but since vital force has been admitted to be the result of forces constantly generated in conformity to natural laws, a more direct cause for the protection of the stomach itself is demanded. The resisting power does not exist in the epithelial lining, for where a portion of the mucous membrane has been removed, food will afterward be digested without the slightest sign of attack being made upon the inner coats of the stomach. Dr. DAVY refers to the immunity observed to the circulation of an alkaline current of blood within the walls of the organ, the effect of which is to destroy the solvent properties of the digestive fluid by neutralizing its acidity.

SALTS IN RAIN WATER.

In a memoir to the French Academy of Science on rain water, M. ROBINET states that he has made 118 observations during the last year and a half on the water falling in Paris.

He found the water more or less charged with saline matter, principally sulphate of lime, which decreased in quantity as the rain continued. Nitrate of silver dissolved in it, gave, in time, various shades of red, and formed a reddish deposit which contained silver. The exact nature of the substance which produced the phenomena of coloration is unknown.

CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE SUN'S RAYS.

Dr. PHIPSON has observed that a solution of sulphate of molybdic acid or molibdic ammonia, with excess of sulphuric acid, when exposed to the sun's rays for several hours becomes of a bluish green, and at night is again colorless. He supposes an atom of oxygen leaves the molybdic acid and forms oxygenated water, which is again freed at night and passes to the acid; and he proposes to use this substance for the purpose of measuring the force of the actinic rays. This substance is not as sensitive as several others, and a method of using it expeditiously is not so easily devised as the doctor supposes.

ANÆSTHETIC.

The Nitrate of Amyle, according to Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON, when inhaled, acts more powerfully than any other known agent in increasing the action of the heart. Its effect upon the lower animals is remarkable; in frogs animation could be suspended for nine days, with perfect after-recovery.

RECIPROCAL ACTION BETWEEN PLANTS AND GASES.

The question how plants are affected by the contaminations of the atmosphere, is becoming a serious one in some of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain. In the coal and mining localities the air is tainted chiefly with sulphureous and hydrocloric acids and ammonia. According to the experiments of Mr. R. GARNER, reported to the British Association, on plants by means of gases applied to both the leaves and roots, it appears that annuals suffer less than evergreens. Some plants which luxuriate on the coal strata, such as the oak, the holly, and some ferns, died soon after the mines began to be worked. It was fortunate, however, for the agriculturist, that wheat and corn flourish, when nothing else could, in such districts.

ALLUMINIUM BRONZE.

The manufacture of this alloy, having the beauty of gold and the strength of iron, has become of great importance. The French now obtain the alumina from a mineral called bauxite, containing 57 per cent. of alumina, 25 of oxide of iron, a small portion of titanium and silica, a trace of carbonate of lime, and 11 per cent. of water.

PRESERVATION OF STONE.

M. KUHLMAN has continued his researches on the preservation of materials for building and ornamentation, and has presented to the French Academy an account of his experiments on the action of different gasses on colored stones, at elevated temperatures, but not so high as to effect any decomposition of the materials. The stones were exposed to a current of gas in a porcelain tube. The following results were obtained.

Oxygen decolorized marbles colored with bituminous matters. Agates and green and yellow jasper turned brown or bright red. Smoky quartz, amethyst and topaz were decolorized, but preserved their transparency. Emeralds and sapphires turned pale; Cornelians were decolorized and slightly decomposed. Binoxide of nitrogen and chlorine behaved nearly the same as oxygen.

Hydrogen turned all the stones colored with metallic compounds black by reducing the metals. *Ammonia* also reduced the metals. *Cyanogen* acted energetically as a deoxidizer.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen did not effect colored diamonds, and sapphires but turned rubies violet. Rose quartz and amethyst were decolorized, but remained transparent. Turquoise was blackened, as were marbles, agates and granites, colored with the oxide of iron.

The Chairman said as all present may not remember the chemical constituents of the minerals experimented upon, he would briefly state them.

Marbles are limestone, more or less pure, that is carbonate of lime, consisting of one equivalent of calcium, one of carbon and three of oxygen.

Verd Antique, a clouded green marble, consists of a mixture of limestone and serpentine: the latter is composed of nearly equal parts of silica and magnesia, with water and a trace of the oxyd of iron.

Quartz is pure silica; according to BERZELIUS, SiO_2, but the latest formula is SiO_3.

Amethyst Carnelian, (commonly called corneian), agate, onyx, jasper and opal are varieties of quartz.

Diamond is pure carbon in an allotropic state, differing from charcoal, mineral coal and plumbago.

Sapphire is pure alumina, Al_2O_3; some varieties of these crystals rank in value next to the diamond. Dingy clouded crystals of pure alumina are called Corundum. Emery is a granulated bluish gray or black variety.

Topaz is composed of alumina, silica and fluorine. Emerald is a variety of beryl, which consist chiefly of silica, alumina and glucina. Emerald owes its rich green color to the presence of about one per cent. of the oxyd of chromium.

Ruby is a variety of spinel, essentially alumina and magnesia. Garnet is a combination of silicates of alumina, lime, iron and manganese.

Turquois is composed of alumina, phosphoric acid and water, with a small quantity of the oxyds of copper and iron.

Granite is composed of feldspar quarts and mica; and generally contains about 72 per cent. of silica, 15 of alumina, 7 of alkalies and 5 of lime, magnesia and oxyd of iron.

The summary given by the Chairman called for queries regarding several of the experiments detailed.

Mr. STETSON inquired whether the anesthetic agent alluded to was safe, and also whether the nitrous oxide now given principally by dentists was to be preferred.

The Chairman replied that all the agents might be regarded as dangerous unless administered with great caution. The reason of this will be perceived if we look at the formula of the several compounds alluded to—chloroform being $C_2H_1Cl_3$. Ether $C_4H_5O_1$, oxide of amyle $C_{10}H_{11}O_1$, and nitrous oxide NO—. It is evident that only the last contains the ordinary elements which enter the lungs.

Common air being a mechanical mixture of N_2, O—nitrous oxide is vastly more energetic than air, because the relative amount of oxygen is doubled. Nitrous oxide was the first anæsthetic agent used. The discovery was made by the late Dr. WELLS, of Hartford, Conn.

One objection to nitrous oxide or laughing gas is that its first effect is to excite the muscular system. It is said not to be uniformly efficacious in producing a state of partial insensibility. But there is certainly less danger in taking it into the lungs than the other compounds made. The Chair would not discourage the use of these agents when administered by skillful hands.

The amount of pain and suffering they have prevented no language can express.

Dr. ROWELL believed that ether was the best of these agents.

A gentleman exhibited to the Association a new Mercury Pressure Gauge, which seemed to combine all the essential qualities that are required in a gauge. It is really one of the best yet brought to the notice of the Association. On motion, referred to a Committee.

Mr. J. K. FISHER introduced to the attention of the Association several improvments recently made by him in his Steam Street Omnibus, and it combines all the requisite qualities of lightness, durability and efficiency. It is designed to hold 24 passengers, and with its engine, boiler and fuel, only occupies the space of an ordinary omnibus and horses. The day is not far distant when they will come into general use. Mr. F. would like to see any one feeling interest in their introduction, at No. 12 Broadway, this City. The regular subject,

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM,

was then taken up.

Dr. D. D. PARMELEE gave a clear and brief history of the rise and progress of the science of electricity, tracing the improvements and discoveries, both frictional and galvanic, made during the present century.

He spoke also of thermo electricity, and prophicied that one of the most important applications of heat would yet be for generating electric currents. He was aware that such currents were weak, but he could see the direction to be pursued to strengthen them. He said, it may not be uninteresting to recall to mind the nature of the lengthy discussion carried on between GALVANI and VOLTA; the former was of opinion that a peculiar flued was secreted in the brain, which was sent along the nerves to all the different parts of the body; that the muscles were capable of being charged with it, and that convulsions produced in the muscles were produced by a discharge of the nervous energy from the muscle in consequence of the conducting power of the metals. VOLTA was of a different opinion, and argued that these conclusions were produced by the passage of a current of common electricity through the limb of the frog, which was thrown into a state of convulsion merely in consequence of its irritability.

The Frankionian theory of one electricity, though popularly received and acted upon fairly to explain with entire satisfaction some peculiarities of electrical phenomena. For example, two balls, resinously or negatively electrified, repel each other.

CAVENDISH and EPENIUS in explaining this, supposed all particles of matter to repel each other without electricity. "There was," he said, "three epochs in the history of electro-magnetism. The first being that of GALVANI and VOLTA's discussions. The second, Profs. OERSTED, HENRY and FARADAY's discoveries; and the third, the developments of the electro-magnetic telegraph." About *twenty years* regularly intervened those successive steps.

All telegraphic machines are so many electro-magnetic engines, the force or power producing apparatus being situated many miles from the engine, and a wire employed to carry the moving agent, precisely as a tube would be employed if compressed air, carbonic acid or other gas were used in place of electricity.

No encouraging success has yet attended the attempts to employ electricity as an economic power. And when we reflect that coal, excavated and brought to market at the expense of much manual labor and horse power, that is employed to smelt zinc, to burn this zinc to produce power is a very circuitous process of obtaining results.

By instituting a comparison between the different means of producing power, it has been shown that for every shilling expended there might be raised by manual power, 600,000 lbs. one foot high in a day; by horse power, 3,600,000 lbs. one foot high in a day; by steam power, 56,000,000 lbs. one foot high in a day; by electro-magnetism, 900,000 lbs. one foot high in a day.

Electro metallurgy is of much more industrial importance than would be supposed by the casual observer. If the number of persons employed in electro-silver-plating, deposition of copper, and electro-stereotyping in this city, were named, there are few that who would not be surprised at the large number.

At Birmingham, England, 500 operatives were employed a short time since in one factory.

In concluding, the doctor said: "I have always been among those who have attached little importance to electricity as a remedial agent, except as a muscle excitant or exerciser.

There is quite a popular habit of referring all phenomena which appears too complicated for immediate understanding to electrical agency, and it is certainly a very easy mode of disposing of a subject.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

I remember being present a few years since, when a young man, not a student of chemistry, however, asked Dr. CHARLES S. JACKSON what catalysis meant. He replied that it really meant "what God knows, but man does not." The word electricity is quite popularly employed in this sense.

The hour for adjourning having arrived, on motion, this subject was to be continued on Thursday evening next.

Arrival of the Remains of Gen. Corcoran.

THE OBSEQUIES TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY.

The remains of Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN arrived in this City at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and were deposited in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The body left Washington at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, immediately on its arrival from Fairfax Court-House, and reached Jersey City a little after 8 A. M. yesterday. In consequence of the uncertainty as to the time of the arrival of the body, the contemplated escort from the Jersey Ferry to the City Hall was dispensed with, and the remains were conveyed from the foot of Cortlandt-street to the Park in a hearse attended only by the officers and soldiers of the Irish Legion, who accompanied the remains from Fairfax Court-House, and the Committee of the Common Council, who went to Washington to meet the body, consisting of Aldermen Ottiwell and Councilmen McConnell, Keenan and Brandon. The officers of the Irish Legion who came on with the body were Col. McIvor, Col. Reid, Col. Flood, Capt. Schuyler, Capt. Coon, Surgeon Nelus, Lieuts. Hughes Van Cortlandt and Bell, Quartermaster Cook, Sergt. Kelly, Corp. Manning, privates Ring, Carroll and Dooley, and a drummer-boy named Wm. P. Teyhan. Brig.-Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER and lady, and the widow of Gen. CORCORAN, also came on from Washington in the same train with the escort. During the day a large throng of citizens collected in the City Hall anxious to get a view of the remains, and at 1 o'clock the Governor's Room was opened for an hour to allow the people to look at the corpse. The body was embalmed before leaving Fairfax Court-house, and presents a very life-like appearance. The body is encased in a handsome oval-topped rose-wood coffin with heavy silver mountings. It will be exposed to public view from 9 o'clock this morning until 3 in the afternoon. Sergt. JOHN KELLY, Corp. MANNING, and privates PATRICK RING, MICHAEL CARROLL and TEYHAN, the drummer boy, were on duty last night as guard of honor. The funeral ceremonies will take place on Sunday, and the remains will be escorted to their last resting place by a full brigade of the New York National Guard, under command of Gen. Sandford. Before the funeral, the remains will, at 8 A.M. to-morrow, be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where, at 9 o'clock, solemn services, according to the rules of the Catholic Church, will be held. At their conclusion, the remains will be reconveyed to the City Hall.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRESTS FOR COUNTERFEITING—AN ATTEMPT TO FLOOD THE CITY WITH SPURIOUS MONEY.—On Christmas Eve the counterfeiters were very numerous and very active among the shopkeepers throughout this City and Brooklyn. From all the evidence we can obtain, it appears that the rogues had everything well-arranged for a successful onslaught, and but for the telegraph and the Police they would have had it all their own way. In the early part of the evening the circulation of the bogus money began, and quite an amount was passed off upon unsuspecting people before the Police were notified. The counterfeits were mainly $2 bills on the Bank of Albion, Orleans County, this State; $5's on HENRY D. BARTO & Co.'s Bank of Trumansburgh, Cayuga County, and $5's on the Clinton Bank, N. Y. The Police made a large number of arrests, the following are reported: PATRICK RYAN and EDMOND BLAKE were taken into custody by Officer BRENNAN, of the Sixth Precinct, charged with passing spurious $5 bills on BARTO & Co.'s Bank to E. MILLER, of No. 54 Chatham-street; also, with passing a $5 bill on the same bank at a saloon, No. 58 Chatham-street. Officer TOWN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested FREDERICK COOKE for passing a $2 bill on the Bank of Albion to GEO. SCHMIDT, of No. 449 William-street. A large quantity of bad money was found in his possession. GEORGE COLE and THOMAS ALTER were arrested by the Twelfth Precinct Police for passing counterfeit $2 bills on the Albion Bank. JAMES WILSON was taken into custody for attempting to pass $2 bills on the same bank, at No. 170 Eighth-avenue. The prisoners were all committed for examination. Those who have been imposed upon by these counterfeits are requested to call at the Tombs this morning for the purpose of identifying the prisoners.

A WOMAN SHOT IN CANAL-STREET.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a German named LOUIS ROEFS, residing at No. 28 Wooster-street, while standing in front of his own door, discharged a pistol loaded with ball. The missile passed across Wooster to Canal and lodged in the breast of Miss LYDIA MORRIS, who was standing in front of No. 364 Canal-street. The victim gave one scream, and immediately fell upon the walk. Officer GANTZ, of the Fifth Precinct, came to her assistance, and she was conveyed to her residence, No. 118 Franklin-street. Dr. PETTIJEAN was called in and made an examination of the wound. He found that the bullet had struck the collar-bone, and thence glanced off. The bone is fractured, but it is believed the young woman will survive her injuries. ROEFS was arrested, and when taken before the magistrate he said, "I only fired the pistol to keep Christmas." He was held to await an examination.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.—Late on Thursday night, CHARLES REILLY entered the premises of Mr. HERMAN FINEKEN, No. 131 West Twenty-fourth-street, by means of a pick and a skeleton key, and stole therefrom one gold fob-chain, a gold breastpin, gold bracelet, gold neck-chain and gold locket, all of the value of $51. A domestic in the house discovered REILLY in the house and gave the alarm. Officer FISCHER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was soon at hand, and after a severe chase he succeeded in capturing his man. The stolen property was all recovered. REILLY was taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Court, and committed for examination.

DROWNED.—As several young men, partially intoxicated, were scuffling near Pier No. 47 East River yesterday, one of them, named MATSON ELSINGER, fell into the water and was drowned. As the body of deceased could not be found, it was supposed it floated some distance under water, and finally lodged beneath some of the docks.

FIRE IN A SAW-MILL.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the sawing and planing mill of Messrs. PURDY & SNIFFIN, No. 3 Tompkins-street. The fire originated in the boiler-room, and was extinguished with the loss of about $500.

FEW ARRIVALS.—There were very few arrivals of foreign vessels yesterday, although a large number were overdue and expected.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

OBSERVANCE OF CHRISTMAS IN BROOKLYN.—This holiday was celebrated with the usual spirit yesterday. The places of business were closed, and everybody appeared to be out of doors. The streets were thronged. Thousands repaired to the skating ponds on the outskirts of the city. The Washington, Nassau, Capitoline and Union Ponds were in full blast, and filled with skaters of both sexes. Musical entertainments were given on sereral ponds, and would have been on all if bands could have been procured for the occasion. The numerous free ponds, to be found almost anywhere about the suburbs, were also filled, and all seemed to have a happy time. The Industrial Union Schools presented a lively appearance. The children, anticipating a treat, repaired thither in large numbers, and all were satisfied. Some received skates, others books, and all candies and other good things. There was an interesting time at the Baptist Tabernacle Church, corner of Hicks and Luqueer streets, in the evening. Some years since the children of the neighborhood were gathered together by some benevolent and christian citizens. The school grew in numbers, and at length a church was organized of which the Rev. T. EDWIN BROWN was chosen pastor. The congregation is now in a flourishing condition. The exercises last evening consisted of singing by the children, dialogues and declamation. A quartette of adults sung Christmas carols and Christmas anthems—the entire musical programme being under the direction of Mr. H. E. MATHEWS, and excellently conducted. The church was finely decorated with evergreens and flags, presenting a very pretty appearance. About one thousand children were present, besides some four hundred grown persons who take an interest in the School, which is under the superintendence of Mr. J. F. DAVIS. The average attendance on Sundays is about eight hundred. A number of presents were given after the exercises were concluded. The Superintendent was presented with a photographic album containing cartes de visite of all the teachers. It cost $30. A panorama of the Holy Land and of battles of the rebellion were given during the evening by Mr. M. R. BROWN, which added greatly to the interest of the occasion. The children were provided with plenty of good things, and all went home satisfied and pleased with the proceedings of the night.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the Kings County Jail Thursday afternoon for the purpose of acting upon the resolutions passed by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen in relation to the banks. The monied institutions of the city having refused to pay local taxes on the ground that they paid government taxes on their United States securities, the Aldermen appointed a Committee to wait upon the Directors, and an arrangement was made to the effect that the banks should pay the taxes, subject to the decision of the Courts as to their liability; and if not liable, the city was to refund the money thus paid. The Supervisors, having no legal authority in the matter, declined to take any action, and the whole matter, therefore, remains with the Board of Aldermen. On motion, the salary of the Deputy Keeper of the County Jail was fixed at $800 per year, the salary of the matron at $20 per month, and the cook at $35 per month. A communication from the Sheriff elect was received in relation to the jail fees which a law passed by the last Legislature cut off. He contends that he is still entitled to those fees, which amount to a large sum of money per year, and asks that the Law Committee examine into the matter as to his right to receive them. The matter was referred to the Law Committee for examination and report. Petitions were received from different Trades Societies protesting against the manufacture of cigars in the Penitentiary by convicts. The subject was referred and the Board adjourned.

SUICIDE.—A man named WILLIAM PRENDERGAST, residing on the corner of Butler and Bond streets, committed suicide on Thursday night in the cells of the Forty-third Precinct Police Station-house. He was arrested the night before on the charge of insanity, and placed in a cell for safe-keeping. At an early hour yesterday morning, the doorman discovered him hanging to his cell door. He had torn up his bed blanket and made a rope, with which he hung himself to the grating. Life was not quite extinct when discovered, and medical aid was called, but it was found that he was too far gone. He breathed his life away shortly afterward. The deceased was a painter by trade, about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. Coroner NORRIS held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of death by suicide, while laboring under insanity, was rendered.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.—Officer BORAN, of the Forty-ninth Precinct Police, arrested a woman named MARY FETHERSON, on Thursday night, on the charge of committing a felonious assault upon Miss MARY MCKINNEY, and injuring her severely. Both parties reside in that section of the city known as Crow Hill. As alleged, Mrs. FETHERSON visited the house occupied by Mrs. MCKINNEY, without being invited. A quarrel and a fight ensued, in which Mrs. FETHERSON picked up a stone and struck Mrs. MCKINNEY on the head, causing injuries of a dangerous character. The assailant was arrested and committed to await a hearing before Justice PERRY.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Twelve men were enlisted at Gen. SPINOLA's Headquarters Thursday, and six at the office of the Provost-Marshal. Six of the whole number were colored. Capt. HANLEY has been transferred from the military headquarters in this city to the military office in New-York. Lieut. WILLIAMS takes his place in Brooklyn.

Williamsburgh.

WALKED OVERBOARD.—An unknown woman on Wednesday evening walked off one of the Grand-street ferry-boats and was drowned. She had been noticed during the afternoon acting in a very singular manner in the streets of Brooklyn.

VERY SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday morning last, Mr. GEO. ALICOTUS, of No. 44 North Second-street, Eastern District, fell dead of disease of heart. He was a ship-carpenter, aged 35 years. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest.

FROST-BITTEN.—Three men on the *Neptune* and *Kensington* had their fingers frost-bitten on Wednesday night. They were sent to the Marine Hospital. The *Neptune* has been ordered to the Narrows.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washing'n	Dec. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Jan. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
C'y of Manchester	Dec. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Dec. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois	Dec. 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States by the *Bavaria*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

For Havana. &c.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ...... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ...... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ...... 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MR.&MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SKATING—LLEWELLYN PARK.

The proprietors of Llewellyn Park will please to take notice that the skating pond (7 acres on the mountain top) is in fine skating order. Visitors require cards of admission.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 37 NEW-BOWERY.—This Mission is now so crowded with little wanderers that there is no room for visitors on Christmas Day, but the friends of neglected children are invited to meet in Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, and listen to short spirited addresses and most beautiful singing by 75 very interesting little girls from the Mission. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Exercises commence at 7½. Admittance 25 cents.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School of the South Dutch Church and No. 1 of the New-York Sunday School Union will be celebrated in the church corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st. on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 27. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., and the Pastor, Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D. The hymns to be sung by the scholars have been written expressly for this occasion. Exercises to commence at 3 o'clock.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE DESTITUTE FREEDMEN of the Southwest and elsewhere, will be held in Prof. Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the celebrated LEVI COFFIN, of Cincinnati; Rev. C. C. LEIGH, and the Pastor of the Church. Several of the white slave children exhibited in Mr. Beecher's Church, will be present. A Christmas sermon by the Pastor at 10½ A. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Watch Night on THURSDAY next, commencing at 9 o'clock, with prayer. Preaching at 10 o'clock. Love Feast after preaching.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, Near 3d-av., Rev. Dr. CURRY, Pastor.—The Tenth Anniversary of the Sunday School connected with this Church will be celebrated on SUNDAY, (Dec. 27,) at 2 P. M. Services will be of an interesting character. Addresses by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN and Rev. F. BOTTOME. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ and EVENING at 7. All are invited.

THE THIRD SERMON IN THE SERIES, by ministers of different evangelical denominations, calculated to show the oneness of the Church of Christ, and opposed to sectarianism, will be preached in the Freewill Baptist Church (by their kindness) in 28th-st., just west of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. S. D. BURCHARD. Subject, *Christian Union*.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES—being discourses upon *Christian Life*, to be delivered in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. BURLINGHAM's,) on SUNDAY EVENINGS, by distinguished clergymen of different denominations. Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will deliver the first sermon of the course on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The thirteenth discourse of this series by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, will be delivered in in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Jonah*. Preaching in the MORNING, also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FAIR OF THE LADIES' EDUCATIONAL UNION, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, for the CHILDREN OF OUR SOLDIERS, Institution No. 334 6th-av. Closes THIS (Saturday) EVENING. The articles remaining will be sold very low. Come and purchase, and so assist in supporting OUR NATION'S ORPHANS.

THE THIRD OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS on "The Liturgy," will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., by Rev. ALX'R H. VINTON, D.D., in St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway. Subject—*Liturgic Worship, Natural, Rational and Scriptural*. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. R. S. DASHIER, of Jersey City, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. JOHN R. WARDLE, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Watch Night services commencing at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sabbath School attached to Rev. PETER STRYKER'S Reformed Dutch Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will take place SUNDAY EVENING, 27th inst. Services commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and the Pastor. Friends and acquaintances are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at the rooms (Bible House,) 3d-av., corner 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Interesting exercises may be expected. Young men are cordially invited.

R. R. MCBURNEY, Recording Secretary.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, 68 East Broadway. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) by Elder H. PRATT, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject: *The evidences of the near coming of Christ to reign as King over all the earth.* All are cordially invited to attend; seats free.

"A CHRISTMAS SERMON" ON "CHRIST AND LITTLE CHILDREN," will be preached by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park. The sermon in the evening will be the next in the course, upon *The Cities of the Bible*.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The War for Suppressing the Rebellion, its past progress, present condition and prospects for the future.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28TH-ST.—At a meeting, duly notified, held MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., it was Resolved, that the supposed necessity for selling their house of worship had passed away, and that it can and shall be retained, and services continued at the usual hours.

ATHENEUM.—BROOKLYN.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening Subject—*The Great Revival in the Dark Ages—God's Call to Melancthon.* Sunday School 2½ P. M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE REGULARLY every Sabbath, in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Rev. W. B. LEE, of the Greene-av. Presbyterian Church, (D. V.) will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS Pastor. Preaching at Hope Chapel, Broadway, at 11 o'clock. Children's Meeting at 3. Rev. J. H. BURTIS preaches in the evening. Mr. GOSS receives his friends, soldiers' families, and others, on New Year's Day.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MADISON-AV. Baptist Church have engaged the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st., near Madison-av., for Divine service. Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., near Elm.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ Evening, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Subject in the Evening—*Pilgrim at "Vanity Fair,"* being in continuation of lectures on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. The many friends of this well-known institution are invited to continue their friendly visits, short speeches and material aid for time to come.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, Dec. 27, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

IRVING HALL.—SERVICES FOR YOUNG MEN and strangers. Rev. W. H. MILBURN will lecture SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock, in Irving Hall. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½; afternoon for deaf mutes. Seats free. Sunday evening Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D., will preach.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. W. W. ANDREWS will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRAM YOUNG,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
FINE PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st.

Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated ware, consisting in part of EPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

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A SPECIFIC FOR CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

Like all medicines, must be used as prescribed to insure the desired effect. These, when followed, never fail to afford relief, and when persevered in, a permanent cure.

Pain in the Head, or Nervous Headache, is usually relieved by a single pinch, although it may have to be taken several times in succession, until sneezing is produced.

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TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

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A large importation—per steamer *City of Baltimore*—of

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White, Black, and in Colors, Embroidered Backs, Fine, Soft, Elastic—equal to any in the market.

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The stock has been very much enlarged and will be sold at reduced prices to close the year's business.

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All the best makes in ladies and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves. Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at

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After thorough and repeated tests by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Sanderson, Morgan, Heller, Timm, Patterson and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and equality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last Circular.

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We would take pleasure in showing to those designing to purchase, testimonials from thousands, who for the last ten years have used our instruments—a mass of evidence which proves incontestably the superior excellence of our Pianos.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

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The Winter session of this Seminary for young ladies, will be resumed immediately after the holidays.

There being no vacation until the end of the academic year in June, the 4th of January will be a favorable time for admission. Address

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MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address

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STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives young ladies to educate, assisted by French and German resident governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. Winter term commences on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6. REFERENCES—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.

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THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
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Committee on Fire Department.

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FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room, &c., &c. For permission to see the house, &c., apply to ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

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To purchase, PROPERTY on WALL, BROAD or NEW STS., in the vicinity of the proposed new Stock Exchange.

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A piece of BROADWAY PROPERTY, between WALL and FULTON STS., west side preferred, but would purchase on the east side.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LOTS OF GROUND and four houses, two front and two rear, on the south side of North 7th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh. This property cost over $6,000; will be sold for $2,500. A good opportunity for an investment, being a part of the estate of the late Dr. Vermeule. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. VERMEULE, No. 62½ Columbia-st., or of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Special Guardian, at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 1 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 25 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

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An elegant and well improved farm of 237 acres near Chester, Orange County, N. Y., two miles from Greenwood Lake, an hour and a half ride from New-York City. Price low. Terms easy. Will exchange for a good dwelling in Brooklyn. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

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A SMALL FARM WANTED—OF FIFTEEN or twenty acres, with good buildings, fruit, &c., in Morristown, N. J. or in Westchester County, N. Y., in exchange for a good house in this City.

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FOR RENT.—THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE Company offers for rent, until May 1, 1866, the whole of the upper or fifth floor of Trinity Building; also, the western half of the basement and sub-basement floors, to which there are entrances both on Trinity-place and Thames-street. These premises are furnished with water, gas and steam power.

The Company also offers for rent the second and third floors of the brick building, No. 76 John-st., where steam power can be obtained, if wanted. Apply to

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HOTEL TO LET.—THE NEW MARBLE FRONT building now erecting on Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite the Worth Monument and Madison-square, one of the best and most desirable locations in the City of New York, for a first-class hotel. It will be finished in the very best manner throughout, and ready for occupation about the 1st of May next. For all the particulars, apply to JOHN B. SNOOK, architect, No. 12 Chambers-st.

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STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Twenty-first-street from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Washington-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort streets.

For flagging sidewalks in Forty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

For regulating and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter stones at southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets.

For flagging and setting curb and gutter in Fifty eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For filling lots east side of Broadway, between Fifty seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also, all the lots on both sides of Washington-street, between Horatio and Gansevoort streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-eight-street, between Second and Lexington avenues. Also, all the property at the southeast corner of Leonard and Church streets, to the extent of one hundred and twenty-six feet on Church-street, and one hundred and seventeen feet on Leonard-street. Also, all the lots fronting on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, together with Ward numbers Fifty, Fifty-one and Fifty-two on the south side of Fifty eighth-street, being in the immediate rear of the lots on Broadway. Also, the lots in Block number Fifty, on the south side of Forty ninth-street, known as Ward numbers Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten and Eleven, and Ward number Forty-six in Block number Forty-nine, on the north side of Forty-ninth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 22, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

DANIEL F. WRIGHT, } Executors.
FERRIS TRIPP,

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THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Dramatic Performances at 10 o'clock, 3 o'clock and 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—All Hallow Eve—Yankee Courtship—Barney the Baron.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Ladies Beware—Easy Shaving—Mischief-Making.

WALLACK'S—Love Chase.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Afternoon—Two Buzzards—Sleeping Beauty in the Wood.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—La Fille de L'Avare—Les Deux Aveugles.

IRVING HALL—Cordova's Lectures.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Juvenile Wonder of the Age.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—To-day—Don Giovanni.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The holidays are bare of news of a belligerent character. All the armies are quiet. The Army of the Potomac is paying more attention to sutler's supplies, fresh oysters, milk, &c., than to the enemy. Gen. Grant's army is building bridges and railroads. Gen. Foster is quiet at Knoxville. From all quarters, there is scarce a ripple to disturb the serene enjoyment of the holidays.

The willingness of the rebels to make an exchange of prisoners, without any prevarication, will soon be put to the test. Gen. Butler yesterday sent 500 rebels to City Point, to tender in exchange for as many Union prisoners from Richmond.

Gen. Grant has issued an order appointing Brig.-Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, to the command of all the troops now raised or being raised in Indiana, and whom he is instructed to place in proper camps, and assign to brigades and divisions as fast as they are turned over to the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gray's Ferry bridge, spanning the Schuylkill, and carrying the Baltimore Railroad track, has often been on fire, but the presence of watchmen prevented the spread of the flames. On Thursday it caught fire from sparks of the locomotive of the accommodation train for Wilmington at a quarter past 1 o'clock. The sparks were seen first immediately over the first western pier, under the roof. The employes of the road on the spot set about extinguishing the flames. The fire worked on under the roof in such a manner that they could not reach it. The bridge was wholly of wood. The recent cold weather had dried it like touch-wood. A keen, strong breeze, was blowing. In a little time the germ had increased into a volume of flame beyond extinguishment. That one span was entirely destroyed, together with the house of the "bridge-tender," and a range of fencing.

Two wards in the City of Sandusky have raised their assigned quota under the President's last call. They did it by steady persevering effort and the offer of liberal bounties.

Daniel Davis and Thomas D. Armsy, ex-officials of the rebel army, convicted by court-martial of recruiting within our lines, have been sentenced to imprisonment during the war, in Fort Warren, and the President has approved of the sentence. They are residents of Clarksburg, Harrison County, Virginia.

The great Sanitary Fair at Cincinnati is in the full tide of success. The receipts for the first two days are $20,000.

Sergt. Plunkett, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, was recently married to Miss Nellie Lorrimer, of Worcester. Sergt. Plunkett is the gallant soldier who lost both arms at Fredericksburgh while bearing the flag of his regiment in front, after six men had been successively and immediately shot down under its folds. He was in this City for several weeks, at the New-England rooms, and received liberal contributions of money.

The Secretary of War has decided not to allow agents from the North to recruit colored soldiers in the District of Columbia. If any are are obtained they will be credited on the quota of the district.

The ladies of Cincinnati have presented Gen. Rosecrans with a magnificent silver tea service. The presentation was made by James E. Murdoch, Esq., the eminent tragedian and reader.

The Irish girls of Columbus, Ohio, have contributed $10.85 for a *Vallandigham fund*.

Vallandigham has sent an autograph letter to be disposed of at the Cincinnati Sanitary Fair, which is considered an insult, and has created a fuss.

Decidedly True.—One of the Richmond journals censures very severely the members of Congress and others who denounce the action of the Government. At this "solemn crisis" of their affairs, everything, it reminds them, depends upon unity and harmony of action. "No one," it adds, "in case of shipwreck, has so much to lose" as Jefferson Davis: and therefore he may be relied on to do everything in his power for the salvation of the country. It may occur to some of the Southern people that this does not necessarily follow. Jeff. Davis will undoubtedly do everything he can to secure *his own* salvation, but that and the salvation of the country, it may be, are not precisely the same thing. The Confederate President is not in the condition most favorable to the exercise of an independent and disinterested judgment as to what the welfare of the country requires. His personal stake in the matter, naturally and inevitably, affects his opinions.

In our judgment the "salvation" of the Southern States depends on their prompt return to the Union. In this way they can secure for themselves a high degree of prosperity, and whatever their rebellion has left of property, privileges and local rights. If they will at once cease fighting, resume their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and apply themselves, calmly and wisely, to the new condition of affairs which the rebellion has brought about, they can lay the basis for a far higher and more enduring prosperity than they have ever known hitherto. But Davis is excluded from taking part in this social renovation; and he cannot, therefore, be expected to urge the Southern people to enter upon it. His personal interest is directly hostile to the interest of the country.

How We and the Rebels Propose to Keep Up Our Armies—A Contrast.

It is a somewhat notable coincidence that, at this moment, both our own authorities and the heads of the rebellion are laboring at the same problem—namely, to secure the continued services of the troops whose term of enlistment will expire in a few months. But the method of solving this problem in the two cases, furnishes a remarkable illustration of the different spirit governing the two communities. The Union armies will continue their existence by the voluntary reënlistment of our veteran soldiers. And the admirable feature of this is, that it is a spontanous movement, originating in the heart of our armies themselves. It is not the device of official wisdom, and is a great deal better than official wisdom could have devised. The plan was carried *to* Washington and not sent *from* there. It is, in fact, the inspiration of the patriotic impulses of our soldiers, and has for months been the theme of camp-fire conversation. At the time when the most serious anticipations were arising in the minds of those who reflected that, just at the time when the Spring campaign would be fairly entered upon, our armies would fall to pieces by the expiration of the term of service, and nothing be left our commanders but masses of raw undisciplined conscripts and substitutes—it turned out that there was, throughout our armies, the greatest willingness on the part of whole companies, battalions, and even brigades, to enlist for another term, provided they were properly and liberally treated, and allowed to go home as organizations on furlough. There has been more delay than we could have wished in completing a system for giving effect to this patriotic proposal; but Gen. Meade has at length embodied a plan for the Army of the Potomac which is fair and liberal in its provisions, and in accordance with which the great work of reorganization may be at once begun. This plan provides that where three-fourths of a company or regiment are willing to reënlist, they will be allowed to go home with their arms, equipments, etc., for a furlough of thirty-five days. With entire justice the "three-fourths" of a company or regiment is interpreted in the sense of three-fourths of the men of the organization actually in the field, not including those members who may be prisoners of war, or laid up in the hospitals, etc. In the plan devised for the Western army, these latter were counted in with the three-fourths, and this restriction has proved so distasteful to the men, that the spirit of reënlistment is said to be all but extinguished. We cannot but think this very unwise policy. It would be much better to apply the system adopted in the Army of the Potomac to all our armies in the field. In response to the order of Gen. Meade, we understand that more than ten thousand men have already come forward to reënlist in accordance with its provisions. We have no doubt that the movement will extend throughout the whole army, and it is fair to anticipate that by Spring, two-thirds of the army will be enrolled for another term of "three years or the war." Nor is this all: no recruiting agents could possibly work with a tithe of the effect of those veteran regiments returned home with their grand traditions, and the emblems of many a glorious field—each man personally interested in filling up his regiment to the full. These things make the military outlook as brilliant as could well be desired. We shall, in fact, enter upon the Spring campaign with larger armies than we have ever had before; and not only larger, but better disciplined, drilled and furnished with all soldierly qualities.

Turning, now, to the consideration of the method by which the chiefs of the rebellion propose to keep on foot an armed force, we see, in lieu of the spontaneous patriotism displayed by the soldiers of the Union, an act of high-handed despotism, which has not, we think, its match in military history. It is proposed, in fact, by a sweeping act of legislation, to forcibly *hold* all the troops now in the Confederate service until the end of the war. Incredible though it may appear, that such a proposition could be made by men who pretend to respect even the show of right, yet it has actually been embodied in a bill in the following terms, now before the Confederate Military Committee, with every prospect of receiving such sanction of law as they can give it:

"A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO CONTINUE IN SERVICE ALL TROOPS NOW IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that all musicians, privates and non-commissioned officers now in the armies of the Confederate States by virtue of volunteering, enlistment, or conscription into the military service of the Confederate States, *be and the same are hereby retained in said service for and during the existing war with the United States*, and no longer.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all troops so retained in service shall continue to serve in the companies, battalions, squadrons, batteries and regiments in which they now are, until transferred, detailed, exempted, or discharged in accordance with existing laws and regulations, or such laws and regulations as may hereafter be passed and adopted with reference to transfers, details, exemptions or discharges in the armies of the Confederacy."

This is nothing more nor less, therefore, than a gigantic act of moral repudiation, by which a solemn compact, affecting the lives and liberties of a couple of hundred thousand men, is to be ruthlessly broken. Even the unhappy wretches whom the drag-net of the conscription swept into the ranks of the rebel armies, and whose only consolation amid their involuntary servitude was the prospect that, if not killed, they would at least be released at the expiration of their term of service—they, as well as those who voluntarily enlisted for a specified period, are to be forcibly held for the indefinite term of "the existing war with the United States." This is an act of matchless despotism, such as even a military autocrat like Frederick or Napoleon never dared to venture on. Indeed, however straightened these rulers at times found themselves for want of what Frederick used to call "cannon-fodder," they were always scrupulous in keeping faith with their conscripts knowing that to destroy this confidence in the soldier was to take the prop away from the possibility of having an army at all. This enormous act of treachery is the fitting blazon of a cause that was born in sin and brought forth in iniquity; and it is meet that its leaders, after manifesting every perfidy in their transactions with the Government against which they are warring, should end by showing bad faith toward their victims.

If, as there is every likelihood, this proposition receives the sanction of the rebel leaders, it will show, first, that their resources in soldiers are utterly exhausted—that the South is drained dry: for those men have the intellectual wit, even if they have not the moral sense to know, that such a step must be hazardous in the extreme. It is, therefore, an act of desperation. But it shows more: it shows that the rebel ranks *are not willing to reënlist, that they are tired of the war and want to get out of it*: for if the rebel leaders could get up even a show of reënlisting they would do so for the sake of its effect abroad. But they cannot hide from their own people, and they cannot hide from the world, the damning fact that while they have to fall back on an act of outrageous and forceful perfidy to keep an army in the field, the troops for the defence of the Union are in the field of their own spontaneous patriotic volition, and that they are now renewing their faith by a fresh baptism in the holy cause.

Co-operation of Labor—A Practical Suggestion.

It is an unfortunate but inevitable law of human society, that the excesses of a good cause destroy respect even for the worth which it contains. The wild theorizings and impracticable ideas of Socialism have prevented the majority of intelligent people from seeing the great principles which lay at its base. No idea has been put forward by modern economists which is so adapted to elevate the laboring classes, and amicably to connect capital and labor, as that of the *cooperation of labor*. In certain branches of industry in America this principle has been adopted with great success, and our whaleships, pilot companies, fishing fleets, as well as some manufacturing associations in Massachusetts show how practicable and profitable the idea has been. It is simply that the laborers should have a share in the profits as well as the work, and should combine for the purpose of cheaper purchasing and of mutual protection.

Nowhere have these principles been so practically and thoroughly carried out as in some of the manufacturing towns of England. Most of our readers have heard of the celebrated experiment of the Rochdale laborers, though probably few know the details. About forty of these simple, humble men formed an association in 1844, with a capital of some $140, which was raised by weekly subscriptions of four cents each. Their first object was to buy provisions more cheaply than they had been able to do individually. A store was first opened; then they invested in a "coöperative corn-mill." In thirteen years they had opened and carried out seven different departments, all successfully—in grocery, drapery, butchering, shoemaking, clogging, tailoring and wholesale. Buying by the wholesale, they were enabled to supply themselves much more cheaply than they could before, and to sell to others at lower rates. They provided also for the mind, and sustained a library and reading-room of the best quality, setting apart a regular fund for educational purposes.

From their success in these various branches sprang a coöperative association in cotton and woolen manufacturing, with $20,000 capital. But their wonderful practical and financial success is best shown by figures. In 1845, after one year, they had 74 members, with a capital of about $900; sales (annual) in the store, about $3,550; profit, (annual,) about $160. In 1860 they had 3,450 members, with a capital of about $188,550; annual sales about $760,315; annual profit about $79,530.

Numerous other coöperative societies in England have been equally successful, and probably no one cause has so regenerated some of the industrial districts of Great Britain as this coöperation of the laborers among themselves to secure to their class the advantages of capital.

Owing to the scarcity, and consequent high rate of wages, of labor in America, our operatives have not usually found it so important to their interest to coöperate. They feel themselves well enough off without it, and perhaps are glad to escape the responsibility and self-restraint which a coöperative association demands. Yet we are convinced that in a large city like ours, many classes of laborers would be immensely improved by a coöperation, at least in securing themselves better homes, cheaper provisions, and more opportunities of improvement. Still, where a laboring class gets such immense wages as do our better workmen, and where they are constantly joining the class of capitalists, we cannot expect much combined effort for any distant good to their fellow workmen.

But there is one unfortunate community of working people here whose hardships are forever exciting the compassion of the benevolent, and yet who are forever unfortunate or oppressed, who might be especially relieved by the principle of coöperation; we mean the sewing-women and trades' girls. It is true, as we have abundantly demonstrated, that the laws of political economy are against their welfare, while they are in their present state of ignorance and helplessness. Owing to the quality of their labor, the supply is disproportioned to the demand, and employers (while human nature remains as it is) will certainly underpay, if not oppress them. But combination—each woman, as in the Rochdale Association, subscribing a few pennies a week—would enable them to support themselves more cheaply, and finally to dispense with middle men, and sell at once to the community, at lower prices and with higher profits to themselves than do the present retailers.

A coöperative association of shirt-sewers, or pantaloon-makers, or dressmakers, or capmakers, if managed on the strictest business principles, with some workwomen of judgment and taste as superintendents, could undersell any establishment in town, and at the same time derive a handsome profit. Still more would it "pay" if all materials and provisions were bought for its members at wholesale. If it be answered that this has been tried in New-York—as in the "Shirt-Sewers' Union"—and has failed, we answer it has been tried from above, below; never *from below*. No philanthropic association, in the long run, can compete with a business association.

If the working women want to have a coöperative Society succeed, they must form it themselves, not have it formed for them by philanthropists. Such a coöperation by our New-York sewing and trades' women would, we believe, produce a vast change in their condition. Yet we have but the slenderest hope for any such happy event. These women are ignorant, weak, timid and scattered about through the City. They are not likely to coöperate for any purpose. Their meetings will go off probably in talk. Their old sufferings and hardships will continue. Employers will still oppress them, as they have done heretofore, or their own incessant competition and over supply will reduce their wages to the lowest point at which life can be subsisted.

The only remedies which can reach them are gradual and distant, while their sufferings are constant, pressing and harrowing.

Are the Rebels Alien Enemies?—We copy from the Boston *Advertiser* an article on this subject which is well worthy of public attention. The theory has been widely promulgated that the inhabitants of the rebel States stand toward the United States Government in the attitude of "alien enemies," and that they may rightfully be treated as such The position is important on account of the consequences which it involves—or rather, of the measures which may be founded upon it. Indeed, it has been put forward quite as much to sustain and justify certain proposed plans of action, as by reason of any well-founded faith in its essential soundness.

If these people are "alien enemies" they are entirely outside the protection and jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States. In dealing with them, therefore, we need take no heed of the guarantees or requirements of that instrument. We may treat them precisely as if they were Mexicans, or Englishmen or Indians,—according solely and exclusively to the laws of war. We may not only seize their property, confiscate, divide and occupy their lands, but wipe out all their local laws, abolish all their political, social and industrial institutions, and treat the whole region merely as so much *soil*,—to be held, owned, cultivated, inhabited and governed precisely as we may dictate. These are among the incidents expected to attach practically to the doctrine that the inhabitants of the rebel States are "alien enemies."

So far as we are aware this position was first taken by Gen. Butler, in a speech last winter at the Academy of Music; but it has since been espoused and advocated in Congress and elsewhere. A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the prize cases has been quoted as sustaining it—and has given it popularity in quarters where otherwise it would never have obtained a foothold. The article to which we refer, and which was written by a distinguished member of the Boston bar, shows that this construction of that decision is entirely erroneous, and that the Court really affirmed nothing of the kind. What it did decide was, that the established rules of war respecting enemy's *property*, are applicable to such a contest as this, just as if it were a war with alien enemies. The article is ably written and will repay perusal.

Mr. Cobden and the London Times.—A very spicy controversy has taken place between Mr. Cobden and that mythical personage, the editor of the London *Times*, through the medium of the other London journals. It seems the *Times* was guilty of a gross misrepresentation of Mr. Bright's speech at Rochdale, and directly charged him with having advocated the division of the lands of the rich among the poor. Mr. Cobden, who spoke at the same place and time with Mr. Bright, takes up the charge in a terribly severe letter to the *Times*, in which he strips the "impersonal" shield from the editor, and lays bare the "moral cowardice," and "preëminent unscrupulousness" with which the *Times* has always treated questions of politics and society, shielded by the impenetrable *incognito* of "The Editor." This letter the Editor of the *Times* received, and it seems, without reading it, announced in his "notices to correspondents" that it would "appear to-morrow." But upon reading it, or upon second thought, perhaps, "The Editor" decided not to print it, and sent Mr. Cobden a note, stating his reasons. Mr. Cobden thereupon addressed a letter to the Daily *News*, which published it in full. This irritated "The Editor," who sent a copy of his note to Mr. Cobden to the Editor of the *News*, with a request to publish, intimating in his missive that Mr. Cobden acted unfairly in sending the letter to the *News* without a copy of "The Editor's" reply. We publish both documents, and the reader will see the masterly manner in which Mr. Cobden exposes the dishonorable practices by which the writers or the editors of the *Times*, have always mercilessly assaulted persons and projects, and always taken refuge behind the great "impersonal" feature of the paper.

The Sutler System.—We are very glad to see that, in reviving the sutler system in the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Meade has resolved to secure a certain amount of honest practice, by placing the trade under the surveillance of Gen. Patrick, the efficient Provost-Marshal-General. This is certainly a great deal better than the system of abuses and corruptions that has hitherto characterized this business in the Army of the Potomac, though we think it would have been still better had the sutlers been abolished altogether, and the plan adopted of having the articles sold by these sharpers furnished by the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. Gen. Halleck made a recommendation to this effect in his late report. "The entire abolition of the system would," as he justly remarked, "rid the army of the incumbrance of sutler wagons on the march, and the nuisance of sutlers' stalls and booths in camp. It would relieve officers and soldiers of much of their personal expenses, and would improve the discipline and efficiency of the troops in many ways, and particularly by removing from the camps the profligate evils of drunkenness." As this has not been done, it is at least well that some *restriction* has been placed on the system. There is only too good reason to believe that the cause of the plan not having been adopted long ago, is the patronage headquarters has wielded in the privilege of granting licenses to sutlers. Gen. Meade has done well in bringing this vile business to an end.

Bragg's Successors.—The tenure of power of Gen. Bragg's successor has been of the briefest. After retaining command of the rebel army of the Southwest for about ten days, Gen. Hardee, chiefly known as the author of a work on tactics of which he never wrote a word, has in turn given place to Gen. Joe Johnston. The appointment of Joe Johnston is an imitation, in a small way, of the transfer of Gen. Grant to the command of the Union army of the West—that is, it is made with a view to *concentration*. Johnston takes with him the bulk of the ragtag and bobtail army with which he has ever since his *fiasco* in Mississippi been hovering about the outlying dominions of the war. His chief work will be to try and infuse some spirit and discipline into an army, which, according to all testimony, is as utterly demoralized as men can well be and still hold together. Joe Johnston has the reputation of being one of the ablest officers in the rebel service—next to Lee, perhaps, the very ablest. He was in chief command at the first battle of the war—Bull Run—and led the rebel army in the battles before Richmond until wounded, since which time he has done nothing to speak of.

Christmas.—A fairer day never dawned than the Christmas of yesterday, and the extent of social festivity, probably, never was greater. The clear sky, and the bracing, vigorous air, gave zest to all out-door amusements, and added heart and glow to scenes within. Everywhere happiness and pleasure seemed to reign, and there was that in the bright, genial beauty of the day, which seemed to prophesy a speedy return of "peace and good-will toward men" in our own struggling land. There is no one but could take heart anew after such a holiday.

The New-England Soldiers' Relief Association.—This vigorous and worthy Association give a grand patriotic reunion at the Academy of Music to-night. The patriotic labors of this body have resulted in feeding, clothing and providing for nearly thirty thousand soldiers within the last nineteen months. These men were not all from New-England, but from all States. The Society now finds its Treasury depleted, and its good works diminished in consequence. They appeal to the public, through the medium of an elegant entertainment this evening, to replenish their funds. Let the responses be both numerous and liberal, for what sweeter consciousness of money well spent can there be than the feeling that it is cheering the hearts, relieving the sufferings and encouraging the spirits of the gallant defenders of the American Union? Hon. James T. Brady will preside and deliver an address. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will certainly be present and make one of his eloquent speeches. A stand of colors, from Gov. Andrew, will be presented to the Association by Col. Howe, and will be received by W. M. Evarts, Esq. The band of the Fifth United States artillery will furnish the music.

AMUSEMENTS.

The performance of "Faust," last evening, was, in many respects, one of the best ever given, of any opera, in the Academy of Music. The result of a few performances in Philadelphia was perceptible in the steadiness and certainty of all the artists. Gounod's opera, more than any other, requires absolute clearness in the rendition. The melodies are sometimes of uncertain outline, and always reticent. It is only when the singer has thoroughly mastered them himself that he can lay them in an intelligent way before the audience. This is now the case, and the effect is naturally much improved. The whole performance last night was powerful, clear, and thoroughly enjoyable, but one change was made in the distribution. The part of *Valentine*, on this occasion, was played by Signor Bellini, and without disrespect to his predecessor, Signor Ypolito, we may state that the saliencies of the *rôle*—and in competent hands they are numerous enough—were rendered with great *gusto*. The change, we hope, is a permanent one. During the evening several pieces were *encored*, and the applause was warmer and better distributed than it has been on any previous occasion.

To-day (Saturday) there will be a Grand Matinée Mozart's opera of "Don Giovanni," with a distribution that introduces all the members of the company, will be played. As it is the only Matinée of Mr. Maretzek's too brief season, the house will, we presume, present a fashionable and genial appearance.

German Opera.—Mr. Anschutz will give his second performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, the opera being Gounod's "Faust." The work is admirably rendered by the German artists, and the musical public of the sister city would do well to seize the opportunity of hearing this brilliant and interesting work.

Mr. Anschutz will recommence operations at the New-York Academy of Music on Friday next. The prices of admission, we are glad to hear, will be fixed at a more popular standard than heretofore. Among the novelties to be immediately produced by Mr. Anschutz will be Wagner's famous opera of the "Tannhauser."

Irving Hall.—Mr. Theodore Thomas' tenth popular Matinée and Christmas Musical Festival takes place this afternoon The programme is one of the best ever offered at these entertainments. It appeals to every taste; has something good for every ear. In the instrumental department the prominent features are the symphony in C minor, by Beethoven; the overture to "Struensee," by Meyerbeer, two movements from the "Harold" Symphony, by Berlioz; the introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin," by Richard Wagner; the "Christmas Polka," by Charles Fradel, and "Quadrille," from Faust, by the same composer. In the instrumental way we have Mr. S. B. Mills, who plays two pieces on the piano, Mr. Ed. Mollenhauer and Mr. Toulmin. The singers are Mme. Borchard, Mr. Castle and Mr. Campbell, Signor Abella accompanying. In addition to this liberal fifty cents' worth, each lady will be presented with a copy of Mr. Fradel's "Polka."

Military Arrangements for Gen. Corcoran's Funeral.

Headquarters First Division, N. Y. S. N. G.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.

Special Order, No. 54.—The Major-General has heard with deep regret of the decease of Brig.-Gen. Michael Corcoran.

His remains will be received to-morrow by a company of the Sixty-ninth regiment, and will be escorted to the City Hall, where they will remain in the Governor's room in charge of a detachment of that regiment until the funeral on Sunday next.

The funeral will take place from the City Hall under the direction of the National Committee of the Common Council, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The escort will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Ewen, and will consist of the Twenty-second regiment, Col. Aspinwall, the Sixty-ninth regiment, Col. Bagley, and a section of artillery from the Fourth regiment, to be detailed by Brig.-Gen. Yates.

The line will be formed on Sunday next, at 12½ o'clock M., in the Park.

The officers of the division not on duty are requested to attend in uniform, with side arms and the usual badges of mourning.

The Commissary-General will issue the necessary ammunition upon the requisition of the proper officers. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.

Alexander Hamilton, A. D. C.

Headquarters Fourth Brigade N. Y. S. N. G.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.

Special Order No. —.—The foregoing Special Orders from Division Headquarters are hereby promulgated. The Twenty-second and Sixty-ninth regiments will appear as therein directed.

The Staff will assemble, fully equipped and mounted, at the Brigadier-General's Headquarters, at 11½ o'clock A. M. By order of

JOHN EWEN, Brig.-Gen.

Henry M. Van Beuren, Aid-de-Camp.

From Port Royal, S. C.

The United States steam-transport *Fulton*, Capt. Wotton, from Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 22, and Stono Inlet at 5 P. M., same day, arrived last evening, consigned to the United States Quartermaster. She brings no news. Matters remain about the same as at previous advices. We are indebted to Purser Thomas McManus for favors.

The Chesapeake.—The Halifax *Citizen* says that Lieut. Braine was not the real Commander of the *Chesapeake*. At Grand Manan, Capt. Vernon Locke, of Ragged Islands, who has been for some time in the Confederate service, joined the ship, and assumed the command. Braine left the ship either at Shelburne or La Have, and did not return on board. He was in Halifax one or two nights of last week. On the 16th, a warrant was issued for his apprehension, charging him with the crime of piracy and murder, and officers were in pursuit of him. The *Citizen* says:

"In the early part of the week the *Chesapeake* entered the La Have, and was admitted to entry by the Collector of Lunenburg, under the name of the Confederate war-steamer *Retribution*, the Commander, Lieut. Braine, producing for examination his own commission and those of several other officers; and they were further permitted to land and dispose of certain goods, for the purpose, as represented, of obtaining necessary supplies. But as soon as it had been ascertained that the steamer was the *Chesapeake*, the Collector deemed it his duty to forbid the landing of any more of the cargo until he should be properly advised on the subject."

A portion of the *Chesapeake's* deck load was sold at Shelburne and La Have at the rate of a barrel of sugar for a chaldron of coal, and other things in proportion.

Senator Bayard and the Oath of Allegiance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Friday a debate occurred in the *Senate*; a question was stated and discussed, not merely by the dignified personages there assembled, but at the forum of the nation, for the press has seized and stamped the action of that day.

The question was simply this—shall Senator Bayard take the oath of allegiance or shall he not?

On the 2d day of July, 1862, an act was passed providing that thereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments thereof, take and subscribe the oath.

The mischief intended to be prevented by the law was the intrusion of disloyal persons into public stations and positions of advantage, which would enable them, while seeming to be *sound* limbs of the body corporate, to destroy its life, either by violence, or the taint of poison.

It is very evident that in a Republican form of government the danger of a destruction of the national life by the treachery of those to whom the machinery of government is intrusted is greater far than in a monarchy or empire. And why? Because in the one case power is perpetuated in the individuals composing the Government, and the instinct of self-preservation sustains and strengthens the instinct of loyalty. In a Republic, the ever-approaching period when the trust delegated must be surrendered tempts, and seduces, and emboldens the disloyal heart, more especially in seasons when great disturbing causes work.

Such being the law, such the mischief, and such the importance of the occasion for applying to it a remedy—that remedy coming as it does in the form of a test oath, would seem to be too severe for the delicate susceptibility of Senator Bayard. It would *seem* to be and the assertion is thus qualified, because his colleague and advocate, Senator Saulsbury asserted for him that there is nothing "in it he could not take every morning before breakfast."

If that is true, why make the issue that a Senator is not within the terms of the law, and the law itself unconstitutional? Let the unlearned reader, referring to the language of the act given at the beginning of this article, judge for himself whether the honorable Senator is within the terms of the law. Let the loyal reader ask himself whether, if the test were applied to him, how long he would hesitate to vindicate his loyalty on the plea that the organic law of the State itself forbid his doing so.

Great War Meeting at Bridgeport.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Bridgeport, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1863.

Franklin Hall was crowded to excess this evening. S. H. Wales, Esq., of the *Scientific American* presided, and on taking the Chair, made a very eloquent speech.

Capt. L. N. Middlebrook, of the First Connecticut Cavalry, and Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., of New-York City, also made eloquent speeches. Mr. Shaffer fully sustained his reputation as one of the very best platform speakers in the country.

At the close of the meeting a noble appeal was made by Mr. Wales for volunteers and persons who would agree to furnish volunteers, which was responded to by Collector Hollister, Postmaster Smith, and nearly a score of others. The President of the meeting having already furnished fifty volunteers, put his name down for the fifty-first this evening. P. T. Barnum, Esq., being unable to be present, sent a highly patriotic letter, in which be offered, if individual effort was to be relied on, to furnish $300 toward paying for volunteers.

N. Wheeler, Esq., of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Establishment, pledged himself to pay $10 in addition to the present bounties for every man enlisted for the quota of Bridgeport.

The meeting has been a great success, and our quota will certainly be filled.

THE NATIONAL CONSCRIPTION.

The French Conscription and Exemption, and Our Own $300 Exemption Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following is a brief statement of the French law on the subject of exemptions from the conscription, as given in the English *National Review*, and copied into the *Eclectic Magazine* for January last:

"According to the law of 1832, which regulates conscription in France to this day, the contingent is furnished from the young men who have completed their 20th year. The desired number are drawn by lot, certain exemptions being established by law. Under this act, every one was allowed to furnish a substitute at his own expense. It was found that this system brought into the army immoral, unprincipled men, difficult to manage, and who exercised a pernicious influence on their comrades. This was so generally the case, that a substitute was almost always looked upon as a suspicious character.

The law of 1855 abolishes *substitution altogether*, and establishes *exemption* instead. Every one who is called to serve by the *conscription*, can now secure *exemption* by paying the *sum fixed* by Government, and the man and his family are relieved from all responsibility. The money is paid into the *Caisse de la Dotation de l'Armée*, which takes upon itself to supply the corresponding number of men by voluntary enlistment and the reënlistment of old soldiers. Soldiers actually in service can likewise get discharged by paying a fixed sum for each remaining year they would have to serve.

The sum fixed for exemption for the whole seven years of service is 2,500 francs, and 250 for each year the soldier has to complete. The bounty for enlistment is 2,000 francs for seven years, and 280 per year for shorter terms."

One of the New-York dailies—I think the *Tribune*—stated, a few months since, that the French Government allowed no *moneyed exemptions*—that the conscript must produce a substitute, or go in person into the army. The exact *reverse* is the fact. He must pay 2,500 francs ($500) or go himself. *He cannot employ a substitute.*

Another paper, a few weeks since, advised our Government to raise the price of exemption to $500 or $600, like the French. Now the fact is, the French pay less than $500 for seven years' service, while we pay $300 for three years. If our Government exempted for three years for about $212, it would place us on nearly a par with the French.

In the TIMES, of this morning, (Dec 23,) Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, is reported as follows: "*Enlistments had come in so much faster than commutations from exemption, that they were suddenly found without means to redeem their pledges,*" hence the necessity of $20,000,000 bounty fund. Is the statement of Mr. FESSENDEN true? Then why rescind the eqemption clause of the noble Enrollment Act? Again: it is affirmed that any number of colored troops can be secured for $300 each. In this case, why place white citizens who cannot leave home and business for the army in the hands of cormorants, who will extort in immense sums for substitutes, who probably will not realize even $300 from unprincipled brokers, when that sum will at all times procure a good soldier?

No one can doubt but the repeal of the $300 exemption clause will be regarded at home and abroad a cringing concession to the *mob* and its instigators; and if for no other reason I would go for retaining it, if for no longer period than till our present war is closed. It has operated well; our people are satisfied with it; don't disturb and distract the country by its abrogation.

J. S. MITCHELL.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1863.

ARE THE REBELS "ALIEN ENEMIES?"

What the United States Supreme Court Decided in the Prize Causes.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Dec. 18.

Mr. WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE in his efforts to sustain the right of secession, has furnished an article to a foreign journal (the *Law Magazine*, London, Nov. 1863,) in which he says that the Supreme Court of the United States, in deciding the Prize causes last Winter,—"recognized the war as made by the States in their political capacities, and, as a corollary thereto, declared all the inhabitants of the seceded States, by reason of their residence, alien enemies."

This is an entire mistake. The Supreme Court decided nothing of the kind. It made no such recognition, followed no such corollary, made no such declaration and arrived at no such result.

This mistake is not confined to Mr. LAWRENCE and the advocates of the right of secession. Men of prominence, advocating far different doctrines, seem to have regarded the prize decisions in the same light. I think, therefore, it is not a superfluous task, on an issue so vital and pressing, to endeavor to explain the prize decisions, on that point, to persons who may not have studied the principles upon which they rest.

The Supreme Court decided that *the established rule of international war respecting "enemy's property" is applicable to such an internal contest as we are now engaged in.* That was the extent of the decision on that point, and on that the Court was unanimous.

What is the rule of international war respecting enemy's property? It is sufficient for the present purpose to state it thus: If a person is domiciled in enemy's territory, his property, found on the high seas, is subject to capture. It is immaterial what may be the civil or political *status* of that person, as regards the government of the capturing Power. He may be an alien enemy. He may be a neutral,—perhaps a Consul of a neutral Power. He may be a loyal citizen of the capturing Power, with an involuntary domicil in the enemy's territory. When the Court condemns his property, it is because of the situation or predicament of the property, and not because of the moral *animus* or political *status* of its owner. It is called "enemy's property," but that is a technical phrase of Prize Law. It does not imply anything as to the legal, political status of the owner. One of the earliest condemnations of "enemy's property" in the war of 1812, was of the property of an American citizen, who happened to be domiciled in Liverpool for commercial purposes when the war broke out and the capture made. A student of international law can easily suppose cases where the property even of the President himself, in that war, might have been condemned as "enemy's property."

It may be useful, in this connection, to refer to the reasons upon which this rule rests. The reasons are that property, in certain situations, is so placed that the hostile power, whom the war is intended to coerce, has an interest in its existence, transit or arrival, and the capturing power a corresponding interest to deprive the enemy of that advantage. In this conflict of interests, the consent of nations authorizes the strongest to take the property, if it is found at sea. One of the facts which puts property in this predicament is that the owner of it is himself domiciled in the enemy's territory, and therefore he and his property are subject to the unlimited power of the enemy, to his taxation, his exactions, his confiscations, forced contributions and use of all kinds, with or without compensation. As the power of the enemy over the property of the inhabitants of his territory does not depend on their political status, and may even be increased by their being hostile to him, so neither does the right of the belligerent to intercept and take such property depend on those considerations. It is at the discretion of the political power to forego the condemnation, if the owner is known to be a loyal subject, having an involuntary domicil with the enemy, or to condemn the property and remunerate the owner after the war is over, or to make no remuneration. As a judicial question, the Prize Court can only decide that it is a lawful prize.

The Supreme Court applied this rule to our present war. They held that the property of a person domiciled in enemy's territory was subject to capture, as a question of law, it being a political question whether that right of capture should be enforced. It was immaterial, in domestic war as in foreign war, whether the owner so domiciled, be a rebel citizen or a loyal citizen, a foreigner aiding the rebellion voluntarily or involuntarily, or a loyal citizen having involuntary domicil there. The Court decided absolutely nothing as to the legal or political status of the owner in relation to our own Government. To guard against a mistake which might arise from the use of the term "enemy's property," the Court expressly says that "enemy's property" is "a technical term peculiar to prize law." As Chief Justice MARSHALL said, it is "a hostile character impressed on the property," from its predicament or situation, that gives it that name.

It is further necessary to inquire how the Court treated the question of "enemy's territory," residence of the owner in which renders the property at sea liable to capture. Here, again, they simply applied to our contest the admitted rule of international law. What is that rule? It is sufficient for the present purpose to say that a certain kind and degree of possession by the enemy, and the exercise of a *de facto* jurisdiction over a region, renders it, *for the purposes of war and of the prize law*, "enemy's territory." Whether a place is, in the meaning of the prize law, "enemy's territory" is a question of fact. It does not result from treaties, statutes, ordinances, or any paper title. War is an appeal to force, and force settles the question for the time. In the war of 1812–14, the peninsula of Castine became enemy's territory, within the meaning of the laws of war. If a vessel belonging to a person domiciled and actually residing there, at that time, had been taken by one of our cruisers, bound in to that port, our Prize Courts would have condemned it as lawful prize, without deciding or inquiring whether the owner was a British subject, an American citizen, or a neutral. *The doctrine of prize of war does not rest on the basis of a penalty on the owner for his personal hostility, actual or implied. It rests on the basis of the right of one belligerent Power to coerce another belligerent Power by taking from its control and possibility of use, property and materials of certain descriptions and found in certain predicaments.* When the British withdrew their occupation of Castine, the owner of this property condemned as "enemy's property," if a citizen of the United States, would have resumed all his rights and duties as such, and no act of the people of Castine, or of the National Government, or of the State Government, would be necessary to establish his status as a citizen, or the status of Castine as a part of the State and nation.

Now, all that the Supreme Court did in respect to the proposition of "enemy's territory," was to apply the rules of international war to our contest so far as the law of Prize was concerned. The owners of the vessels and their cargoes had their domicil and actual residence in Richmond, Va. The region in which they resided was, at the time of the capture and adjudication, so far in the possession, and under such control and *de facto* jurisdiction of enemies of the United States, as to render Richmond, at that time, within the meaning of prize law, "enemy's territory." That result was not owing to State lines, secession ordinances, or any other conventional acts of States or people. It was a question of *de facto* forcible occupation. Richmond would have been pronounced "enemy's territory," and this property condemned as "enemy's property," equally as well if Virginia had never passed an ordinance of secession. And conversely, it would not have been decreed "enemy's territory," with all its secession ordinance, if it had been in our possession; and the property could not have been decreed "enemy's property," although its owner, still residing there, had drawn the ordinance himself, and every man in Virginia had voted for the ordinance. (I do not speak of forfeiture or confiscation. They are matters of municipal law. I speak of Prize of War.) Here, again, to guard against a possible mistake on this point, the Court says that enemy's territory is "a boundary marked by lines of bayonets." It is a varying line, depending on *de facto* condition, and not on the enemy's legislation valid or invalid. What kind and degree of possession is necessary to constitute a region "enemy's territory," for the purposes of the law of Prize, the Court did not think necessary to decide; for the possession the enemy had of Richmond was sufficient to satisfy any possible definition. (If the reader desires to investigate the question of the kind and degree of possession by the enemy which will make a region "enemy's territory" for the time being, he will find nearly all the law on the subject in the case of the *Gerasimo* in 11 Moore's Pr. Council Reports.)

Permit me, in closing, to present the following synopsis of what the Supreme Court did and did not decide.

What the Court did not decide:

1. The Court did not decide that the passing of the ordinances of secession made the territory of the insurgent States enemy's territory, or its inhabitants alien enemies.

2. The Court did not decide that the passing of the secession ordinances terminated, or in any way impaired, the legal relations of the insurgent States, as bodies politic with the general Government, or the political relations of their inhabitants with the general Government or with their respective States.

3. The Court decided absolutely nothing as to the effect of the passing of the secession ordinances on the civil or political relations of the inhabitants of the insurgent States with the general Government or with their respective States, or on the relations of the insurgent States, as bodies politic, with the general Government.

4. *The Court did not decide that the inhabitants of the seceding States are alien enemies, at all, or that the territory of those States is enemy's territory.*

What the Court did decide:

1. That in case of domestic war, the Government of the United States may, at its option, use the powers and rights known to the international laws of war as blockade, and capture of enemy's property at sea.

2. That to determine whether property found at sea is "enemy's property," within the meaning of the law of Prize, the same tests may be applied in domestic as in international wars.

3. One of those tests is that the owner of the property so found has his domicil and residence in a place of which the enemy (whether rebel or foreign enemy) has a certain kind and degree of possession, with the exercise of a *de facto* jurisdiction.

4. Richmond, Virginia, was, at the time of the capture and condemnation of those vessels, under such possession and control of the enemy as to render it indisputably "enemy's territory" within the strictest definitions known to the laws of war.

D

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Lowe and wife, of Indiana, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A large number of Senators and members of Congress have passed through this City during the last few days, for the purpose of spending the Christmas holidays at home.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine; Hon. B. F. Harding, of Oregon; Hon. G. E. Cole, of Washington Territory; Hon. W. D. McIndoe and Col. L. E. Webb, of Wisconsin; Major-Gen. Schofield and Staff and Major Gedding, U. S. A.; Dr. H. H. Sterling, of New-London; Col. S. G. Hathaway, of Elmira, and G. A. Graham, of Utica, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

E. L. Beard, of California; J. W. Stanton, of Stonington; G. H. Thatcher and wife, of Albany; Judge Balcom, of Binghamton; T. Lancaster and wife, of New-York, and O. Ames, of Boston, are stopping at the Astor House.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents: Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

A Slight Cough, which attracts but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of consumption! What is sometimes called a "trifling cold" frequently ends in bronchitis! What a reckless folly to allow a cough or cold to become so deep-seated, when a remedy so prompt and certain as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily procured. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

No Holiday Gift for Old or Young is superior to the Craig Microscope and Mounted Objects, to be had at No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York, and at many other places in the City.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.—The Cheapest Cash Clothing Warehouse in the City. Overcoats, $7 to $30. Business Coats $6 to $15. Pants $3 to $8.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.

Merry Christmas, Ladies, and if you wish beautiful Boots, Shoes, Bows, Rosettes, Gents' Toilet Slips, &c., for the holidays, patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Holiday Hat, introduced by Burke, (successor to Watkins,) for style and finish is beyond competition. No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach.

Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.

And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
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Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer is Especially appropriate for a HOLIDAY GIFT, being "useful as well as ornamental."

Give one to your washwoman.

It will not only save HER time and strength, but will preserve YOUR clothes.

The water can be pressed from LARGE and SMALL ARTICLES, easier, quicker and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned,
BACK-BREAKING, WRIST-STRAINING
AND
CLOTHES-DESTROYING PROCESS.
Cotton is expensive.
Save it by using the Universal Clothes-Wringer.
"Time is Money."
Therefore use the U. C. W., and save time.
Sent home free of expense.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.

I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS.
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, furtrimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear.
GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

Musical Boxes.

Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured, Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early.
M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

White's Holiday Hats,
in STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED.
Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY.
Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap.
Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen.
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

January 1, 1864.

The table not supplied with MENDUM'S OLD "NECTAR" BOURBON on this festive day will be deficient in one of the most indispensable luxuries of the season.
BROADWAY,
Corner of Cedar-st.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.
Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Holiday Presents for Children.—Ladies will find a very select stock of Misses' and Children's Holiday Shoes, Slippers, Gaiters, and Leggins, specially adapted for the holiday season, at
S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Special and Important Directions for the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, will be found on the 3d page.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
KENTUCKY, CLASS 660.—Dec. 25, 1863.
NOT RECEIVED.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 759—Dec. 25, 1863.
NOT RECEIVED.
CLASS 760—Dec. 25, 1863.
NOT RECEIVED.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

IMPORTANT.

The public are respectfully informed that I have just received per steamer *Celta*, a fresh shipment of the Jules, Mumm & Co.'s
VERZENAY CABINET,
AND
DRY VERZENAY
CHAMPAGNE,
of a new vintage, surpassing in richness, fineness and delicacy of quality, any wines of the same grade ever before sent by this house. A trial of the same will convince the most fastidious.

The following houses have a supply of this shipment on hand:
H. D. FELTER.
W. S. CORWIN & CO.
MACY & CO.
W. H. JACKSON & CO.
CHAS. BELLOWS.
PURDY & NICHOLAS.
J. P. VAN ROSSUM.
JAMES MEYER, JR.,
No. 43 Beaver-st., sole Agent in the United States, for Jules, Mumm & Co.'s Champagne.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

AT J. H. JOHNSTON & CO'S.,
NO. 150 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.
Fine gold and silver watches, rich jewelry and diamonds, sterling silver ware, bridal presents, card albums, &c., &c. We manufacture our own silver-plated ware, such as tea sets, urns, casters, baskets, forks, spoons, &c. We double-plate all that we sell, and our prices are as low as the lowest.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OUR
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER WALKING COATS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,
ARE
unsurpassed in VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE and CHEAPNESS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the Blood with its Vital Principle, or Life Element,
IRON,
infusing strength and vigor into all parts of the system.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESSES, it is a Specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot, No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
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DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & Co., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

FALL AND WINTER.

The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKYS, &c.,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
MACY & JENKINS.
No. 67 Liberty-st.,
Importers and Dealers.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.

Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE
LIST OF GOODS.
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PURCHASES,
of which we have a most splendid assortment:
MANTEL AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.
Malachite and plain Marble Clocks, Candelabras, Coupes, Bronze Figures and Groups, Parian Statuary and Vases, Bisque Figures and Groups, &c.
BUREAU AND ETAGERE ORNAMENTS.
Cologne Sets, Powder Boxes, Ringstands, Grotesque Bronze Figures, Card Receivers, &c.
TABLE WARE.
Ivory and Pearl Cutlery, Solid Silver and Silver-plated Tea-sets, Trays, Waiters, Urns, Kettles, Goblets, Casters, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Epergnes, Forks and Spoons, Wine Stands, &c.
FRENCH, CHINA, AND GLASS WARE.
Dinner Sets, plain and decorated; Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets; Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Punch-bowls, &c.
Also, our usual fine selection of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, ETC., ETC.,
in great variety, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MANFG. COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, near Fulton-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York,
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 A. M. *to* 4 P. M.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS.
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box.
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. P. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

HOT AND COLD
URNS AND ICE PITCHERS.

The first to give a WARM RECEPTION on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, the others for those who thirst for a COOLING DRAUGHT.

No time should be lost in applying for them at the store of
LUCIUS HART & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON.—THE SEVENtieth Convention of this Fraternity will be held in this City on the 28th, 29th and 30th inst. Members are requested to meet at the Hall of the Nu Chapter, No. 813 Broadway, on MONDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Literary exercises will take place at the Church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) No. 548 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Orator—Rev. JOHN MILTON HOLMES, of the Phi; Poet—ARTHUR M. LEE, Esq., of the Nu. Annual Supper on the 30th, at Delmonico's.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AS CUSTOMARY,
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
No. 501 Broadway,
Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel,
are ahead of
ALL COMPETITION
in the
BEAUTY
AND
QUALITY
of their
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
and in their splendid assortment of
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS
AND
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
It will pay to examine their stock before buying elsewhere.

THE SOLDIER'S GIFT
TO THE LOVED ONE AT HOME.

We will *deliver, free* of freight charge, at any Express office East of St. Joseph, Mo., any of our beautiful Albums, of the *value of* $5 *or more*, that may be ordered by members of the Army or Navy of the United States, as Presents to friends at home. We manufacture elegant styles *at all prices* to $25, and higher.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

NEW EDITION
OF
JOMINI'S CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

The Political and Military History of the Campaign of Waterloo, translated from the French of Gen. Baron de Jomini. By Capt. S. V. BENET, United States Army. Third Edition. Printed on fine tinted paper, in one 12mo volume, with a map. Price $1.

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.
Published by D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT,
RETAILED
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
BY
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., N. Y.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS, WITH EXQUISITE ENGRAVINGS. Come, or send your address on a stamped envelope, and get a catalogue, with full particulars. CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st., New-York.

TO ADVERTISERS.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS, REAL ESTATE OWNERS, SCHOOLS, AND ALL OTHERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH CUSTOMERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other Newspaper, and it is read by the most enterprising, thrifty, and industrious classes. Advertisements inserted in each of the editions of THE TRIBUNE, DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, and WEEKLY, will be read by nearly a million of people, and no investment pays a business man so well as the money he spends in judicious advertising. The investigation by the Mayor and Comptroller of the City resulted in naming THE DAILY TRIBUNE as being chosen as one of the two papers having the largest daily circulation, and its weekly edition is acknowledged to be far greater than that of any other Newspaper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE
NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Ordinary Advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 12½ cents per line each insertion, or $2 50 per line per month.

LEADED AND FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Charged solid space.

SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—TWENTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page, before the Deaths and Marriages—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

IN CITY ITEMS—prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

ABOUT EIGHT WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

Deaths and Marriages are charged FIFTY CENTS.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a very large circulation in the country, and is second only to the WEEKLY TRIBUNE as an advertising medium.

Price TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 a line each insertion.

ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by word [Advertisement]—$1 25 a line each insertion.

OPINIONS OF ADVERTISERS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1863.

I consider THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE the best advertising medium in the United States. I say this after years of experience in advertising in most of the leading weeklies of the Union. It is not only the best, but it is, in the end, the cheapest.
GEORGE W. CHILDS.

We concur in the above.
A. S. BARNES & BURR.
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
Nos. 51 and 53 John-st., New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 13, 1863.

Our experience in advertising in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has satisfactorily proved to us that it is one of the best mediums for advertising in the country. We have often received what we know to be direct returns from it, and are only surprised that more do not avail themselves of your wide circulation. Yours very truly,
WALKER, WISE & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1863.

Several years of quite constant use of the book advertising columns of the THE TRIBUNE has satisfied me that through no other paper can a larger class of intelligent buyers be addressed.

I have also found the WEEKLY, notwithstanding the apparent high rates charged for space, a most economical, as well as *sure*, means for reaching large numbers of energetic men, and securing their services as agents.
N. C. MILLER,
Publisher of Subscription Books, New-York.

BOSTON, Dec. 9, 1863.

We consider THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE one of the best mediums for advertising our publications. Notwithstanding its seemingly high charges, its very large circulation renders it one of the cheapest and best means by which to reach the public.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.

EMPORIUM OF FASHIONS,
No. 473 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

I am disposed to speak in the most emphatic terms in reference to my appreciation of both the DAILY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE, especially the WEEKLY, as an advertising medium, receiving as I do, a large number of letters each day, sometimes amounting to three or four hundred. I find a large proportion of them refer directly to THE TRIBUNE, notwithstanding my advertising embraces nearly all the leading papers in the country. I cannot, therefore, do otherwise than attribute the increase of my business in a large degree to the publicity secured through your valuable paper. Respectfully yours,
MME. DEMOREST.

THE PROFIT OF ADVERTISING—A BUSINESS MAN'S EXPERIENCE.—The Rochester *Express* says: "We found the following letter from Mr. A. MORTON, in THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, a few days since. Mr. MORTON, as is well known, is the manufacturer of the celebrated Gold Pens advertised in our columns. He is one of the most extensive and judicious advertisers in the country, and we would respectfully commend his ideas on that subject to our business men. We do this in recognition of the value of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as an advertising medium, and only add that we have reason to believe that in proportion to the expense required, an equally profitable result has been secured from his advertising in the *Express*. We give the letter as it appeared in THE TRIBUNE:"

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

MR. GREELEY—*My Dear Sir:* You have done a great deal of work for me in the way of advertising, for which you have been paid so far as accounts current are concerned. But I owe you another obligation, which dollars and cents will not pay. Through your advice, and yours alone, I was led to advertise. For ten or eleven years I had carried on a fair business without advertising, and no man in my employ was ever out of work, except as a matter of favor to him, until the commencement of the present hard times. On the very day of the first call of the President for volunteers, having a large stock of goods on hand, I stopped my manufactory and remained idle for nine months. I tried advertising at first in a small way. I found that paid. At the end of three months I increased the amount more than ten times, using a great many papers, many of them pretty liberally; and for the last five months have advertised more extensively than, perhaps, any other concern in the country. My men are again busily at work on full time, although since December last I have changed my system of business from six and eight months' credit to net cash. I am now making more goods, and selling more goods, than at any time since the panic of 1857.

For all this, I am greatly your debtor, and I wish to say to you, and through you, to all interested, that I know that advertising pays. I have also learned that advertising very largely brings a much larger percentage of return than advertising in the usual way. Permit me also, in justice to you, to say that in my estimation THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the best advertising medium on this continent, and although the amount I have expended in other papers has been vastly greater than that expended in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, yet were I compelled to choose between this and all other papers in which I have advertised together, I would prefer THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, as I firmly believe that my returns from it have been greater than from them all.

I think, therefore, that any one having a good article which he can sell cheap, and which is or ought to be in universal demand, who will fairly try THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, will not be disappointed in return, except agreeably. Very respectfully, your much indebted
A. MORTON.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SEAL-RINGS.—Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Eighteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Thirty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS—THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY.
One door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December, at 12½ o'clock P. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 11½ A. M.; Stations C and D, 11 A. M.; Stations E, F and G, 11 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

IVORY INITIAL SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 75 cents per pair; Pearl do., $1 per pair; a fine assortment for ladies and gentlemen, at WELLING'S, No. 20 Centre-st., sign of the Golden Elephant.

FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill all orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert [illegible] Cutting vs. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made in the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and [illegible] said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion, and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was on the [illegible] of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track to the whole width and extent that the said Company is [illegible] seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the [illegible], viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interests [illegible] of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or derived from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, if [illegible] to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, immediately offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $[illegible], and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,427, on which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN.
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1659	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1288	4,000	1252	3,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1463	3,000	1680	6,000
1676	4,000	1782	7,000	1836	6,000
1928	2,000	2135	4,000	107	11,000
294	3,000	320	3,000	603	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.

Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "AN ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, so that the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Chamberlain, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after making their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed by them respectively, and on presenting his receipt for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 31 City Exchange, Boston.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston on the 15th day of December, 1863, it was voted, That a dividend of six dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 19th instant. Payable to stockholders residing in Michigan and west of Boston, at the office of the General Reserve, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. The Transfer books of the Company be closed after the 19th until the 28th instant.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
so long as issued by the Government, at par and interest. To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this Popular Loan from sale at par. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Four Hundred and Twenty Millions of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only Eighty Millions unsold. With present rate of sale this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished, with interest paid in gold from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.
Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS. Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers. Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.

SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., punctually.
THE PUBLIC ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Stocks are called in alphabetical order, embracing all the leading mining stocks sold in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,

have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following Bonds of the Mariposa Company, of one thousand dollars each, were this day drawn by lot for redemption, from the whole number of fifteen hundred, viz.: Nos. 184, 251, 284, 312, 408, 485, 568, 580, 591, 658, 804, 862, 869, 930, 935, 1038, 1095, 1142, 1156, 1373, 1388, 1439, 1443, 1457, 1459, and that the same, together with the six months' accrued interest, will be paid in gold, on the 1st day of January next, on presentation at the office of the Company. Bonds must be presented within ten days after the first day of January next, under penalty of forfeiture of the privilege of redemption from the sinking fund under this drawing.

MORRIS KETCHUM, Treasurer.
Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Acting Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.

By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1864, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date *in Gold Coin*, less Government tax, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

MR. ALBERT G. ALLEN HAS BEEN appointed Cashier of this Bank vice Allen J. Ormsbee, Esq., resigned.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.

INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned Commissioners, appointed at a meeting of the Corporators of the International Fire Insurance Company, held on the 25th day of November ult., hereby give notice that the amount of each subscription to the Capital Stock of said Insurance Company is required to be paid on MONDAY, the 28th day of December inst., at the office of HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., in the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.
CHARLES A. MACY,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
EBEN SUTTON, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, are requested to furnish an account of premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

THOMAL HALE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 23, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 2 until Jan. 14.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1864, from First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie Du Chien Railroad Co. can receive their checks upon surrender of the coupons at the Company's office, No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20.

H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS CAN have their taxes paid on application to C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st. **LAND WARRANTS** purchased and for sale.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. APPLY to E. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital.....ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender, Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co., Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager.
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION, (LIMITED,)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1863.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.
No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOS. LOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Dec. 23, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE DAYTON and Michigan R. R. Co.'s Mortgage Bonds are notified that the interest coupons falling due on the first day of January, 1864, and signed P. Smith, Secretary, will be paid at the Bank of America on the 1st prox.; and the Coupons of said Mortgage Bonds maturing on the first day of January, 1864, and signed J. G. Telford, President, will be paid on presentation at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on the first proximo.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD stock. Bellefontaine and Indiana, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad stocks; Mansfield, Sandusky and Newark Sinking Fund bonds; Great Western, of Illinois, bonds, bought and sold.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

P. S.—Jersey City and Hoboken Gas Company, Metropolitan Gas Company stocks for sale.

OFFICE OF THE MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the Mariposa Company, falling due on the first day of January next, will be paid on that day, in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company.

JAMES HOY, President.
GEO. W. FOWLER, Secretary.

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, and coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds of the Dubuque Southwestern Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1864, will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 2, 1864, less the Government tax of 3 per cent.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 11th January next, at this office. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open one hour.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (as reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, O., Dec. 25, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company, at the office at Chillicothe and at the New-York transfer office, will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January next.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the above-named Bonds, has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864.

The Transfer Books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a Dividend of Three per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the tenth day of January next, to holders of said Stock, at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par. The three per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company."

Stockholders, who desire their Dividends remitted, will forward their orders to the undersigned.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable, free of United States tax, on or after MONDAY, Jan. 4, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on 23d inst., and opened on Jan. 7, 1864. By order

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Jan. 4. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, free from Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1864.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (free of Government tax) from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the Capital of this Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 2d proximo.

By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Four Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank and the Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of 3½ per cent. payable on and after January 2, 1864, free of Government tax. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to January 2, 1864, inclusive.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR per cent. payable to the stockholders on MONDAY, the 4th of January next.

The transfer b oks will be closed till that date.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, free of Government tax.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th December to Jan. 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 25.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIdend of four (4) per cent. (free of Government tax,) has been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day to 2d proximo. By order.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Acting Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND NO. 12.—THE BOARD OF DIRECtors of this Road have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, (free from Government tax,) on the preferred stock, payable on the 26th inst., to such stockholders as shall appear, by the transfer books of the Company, to have been the owners of said stock on the 13th day of December, 1863.

The dividend on stock on the New-York books will be paid by Messrs. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place; on Boston books, by Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BRO. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 26th inst., both days inclusive.

CHARLES K. AVERILL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the evening of the 26th day of December until the morning of the 7th day of January next.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M. No. 1 3d-av.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Jan. 2, 1864. The books of transfer will be closed from 24th inst. until 4th proximo.

R. W. B. FREEMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the day of payment. By order.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MARKET BANK have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax payable on and after Jan. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 4.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest commences, Jan. 1, 1864.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest on money deposited on or before Jan. 1, 1864, will commence on that date.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of December, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the prize steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c., as she now lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, on MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Closing sale of a large and valuable stock of high grade Wines, Liquors and Segars, to be sold to close the affairs of an insolvent concern late in the importing and jobbing business, including very old London Dock Brandies, viz.: Otard, Hennessy, Jules Robin, Martell and old "Q" Brandies, ditto vintage octave of fine old "1825" Brandy; Duff Gordon, Pemartin, J. J. Yriarte, Widow Portilla, Tuckerman's, Cozen's and other favorite Sherries; pale, golden and brown choice old Port Wine, imported in cases; very old Madeiras, Hock, Claret and Catawba Wines; Champagnes in or out of bond. Several lines of very superior old Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, Irish and Scotch Whiskeys; English and Holland Gins.

Also, many lots not enumerated, all of which are positively to be sold to the highest bidder, and are fully guaranteed in every particular. Catalogues ready on Saturday. No other goods admitted.

The Segars consist of a very fine assortment of Concha, Regalia, Britannica, Yarzuelas, Brevas, Cillindrados, Prensados, &c., &c., in Rosa, Cabanas, Punch, Albuerne, Espagnola, Winfield Scott, Model-antiquidad, Seventh regiment, Cabinet, Constitution, Tip-Top, Garcia, and about twenty other favorite brands.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, No. 250 G-st., Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1863.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES AND RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

I will sell at public auction, at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Depot, in Alexandria, Va., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next:

Ten second-hand Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.
About 1,000 tons of old Rails, T and U pattern.
About 300 tons of old Car Wheels.
About 200 tons of old Car Axles.
About 200 tons of old Wrought Scrap Iron.
About 200 tons of old Cast Iron.
A lot of Steel Springs, Sheet Iron, &c.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON, Captain and A. Q. M.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank, whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d19-law6mS*

TO HENRY HELLEWELL, WM. A. PIXBY, AND OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE.—I will sell at auction, for storage and charges, two sets wire rolls and lot of shovel machinery and tools, at the Empire Works, foot of East 25th-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1864, at 10 A. M. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned, under the firm name of BELL, COURTNEY & MILLS, is dissolved, and ROBERT COURTNEY and SAMUEL A. MILLS are alone authorized to close up and settle the affairs of said copartnership.

WILLIAM J. BELL,
ROBERT COURTNEY,
SAMUEL A. MILLS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of COURTNEY & MILLS, and will continue the Banking and Stock Brokerage business at the old office, No. 17 Wall-st.

ROBERT COURTNEY,
S. AUGUSTUS MILLS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM J. BELL WILL CONTINUE the stock and bond commission business, on his own account, at No. 34½ Pine-st., where he will be pleased to see his old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1863. WILLIAM J. BELL.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN Indiana Railroad Company 7 ⅌ cent. Second Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 1,649 and 2,749, for $1,000 each, dated Oct. 31, 1857, and redeemable Nov. 1, 1877, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable 1st May and November. Payment of same has been stopped, and application made to the Company for the issue of duplicate Bonds.

CAMMANN & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ——————
(Date) ——————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City,

Cavalry Jackets.
Light Artillery Jackets.
Great Coats, Infantry.
Great Coats, Cavalry.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trowsers, Cavalry.
Flannel Drawers.
Knit Drawers.
Flannel Shirts.
Knit Shirts.
Stockings.
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India Rubber.
Ponchos, India Rubber.
Bootees.
Boots.
Negro Brogans.
Great Coat Straps.
Hats, trimmed, Infantry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Cavalry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Hospital Stewards.
Brass Letters, A to M.
Forage Caps.
Worsted Sashes.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants, (Silk.)
Chevrons, Hospital Stewards.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, Cavalry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Artillery, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Infantry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Wall Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Common Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Hospital Tent Poles.
Wall Tent Poles.
Common Tent Poles.
Hospital Tent Pins.
Wall Tent Pins.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Shovels.
National Colors, Artillery.
National Colors, Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery.
Regimental Colors, Infantry.
Camp Colors, Artillery.
Camp Colors, Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery.
Color Cords and Tassels, Infantry.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag Halliards.
Recruiting Flags.
Knapsacks, complete.
Canteens, complete.
Drums, complete, Infantry, full size.
Fifes, "B," "C" and "E."
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will present samples of the articles or the materials of which the articles are to be made, which they propose to deliver, and state in their proposals the quantity they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and within what time they can deliver the full quantity they bid for.

A written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein he will at once execute a contract and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The right is reserved to the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for,)" and address to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Cavalry Horses."

Cavalry horses agreeing with the above specifications will be purchased in open market at fair prices, at the following places, viz.: New-York City, Albany, Buffalo and Rochester, N. Y.; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Columbus, Ohio; Boston, Mass.; Augusta, Me., and Madison, Wis.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut.-Col. and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
OVERLAND CALIFORNIA ROUTE.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 15, 1863.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of March 3, 1864, (to be decided by the 10th,) for conveying the mails of the United States in the State of Kansas and Territories of Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, constituting the overland route to California. Proposals are also invited for four years' service, (from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.)

KANSAS.

14258 From Atchison, by Lancaster, Kinnekuk, Kickapoo, Long Chain, Seneca, Laramie Creek, Guittard's, Oketo, Otoe, Pawnee, (Nebraska Territory,) Grayson's, Big Sandy, Thompson's, Kiowa, Little Blue, Liberty Farm, Lone Tree, Thirty-two-mile Creek, Summit, Hooks, Fort Kearney, Plum Creek, Willow Island, Midway, Gilman's Cottonwood Springs, Cold Springs, Fremont Springs, Elk Horn, Alkali Lake, Sand Hill, Diamond Springs, South Platte, Julesburgh, (Colorado Territory,) Antelope, Spring Hill, Dennison's, Valley Station, Kelly's, Beaver Creek, Bijoy, Fremont's Orchard, Eagle's Nest, Latham, Cache La Poudre, Sherwood's, Laporte, Boner, Cherokee, (Idaho Territory,) Virginia Dale, Willow Springs, Big Laramie, Little Laramie, Cooper Creek, Rock Creek, Medicine Bow, Fort Halleck, Elk Mountain, Pass Creek, North Platte, Sage Creek, Pine Grove, Bridger's Pass, Sulphur Springs, Waskie, Duck Lake, Dug Springs, La Clede, Big Pond, Black Buttes, Rock Point, Salt Wells, Rock Springs, Green River, Lone Tree, (Utah Territory,) South Bend, Church Buttes, Millersville, Fort Bridger, Muddy, Quaking Asp Springs, Bear River, Needle Rock, Echo Canon, Hanging Rock, Weaver, Daniels, Kimballs' and Mountain Dale, to Salt Lake City, 1,220 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)
Leave Atchison daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Salt Lake City thirteenth day by 8 A. M., (288 hours.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 2 P. M.
Arrive at Atchison thirteenth day by 2 P. M., (288 hours.)
Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)
Leave Atchison daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Salt Lake City fifteenth day by 8 A. M., (336 hours.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 2 P. M.
Arrive at Atchison fifteenth day by 2 P. M., (336 hours.)
Bids for four years' service invited, that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

UTAH TERRITORY.

14620 From Salt Lake City, by Traveler's Rest, Rock Wells, Joe Dug Out, Fort Crittenden, No Name, Rush Valley, Point Lookout, Simpson's Springs, River Bed, Dug Way, Black Rock, Fish Springs, Boyd's, Willow Springs, Canon Station, Deep Creek, Prairie Gate, Antelope Springs, Spring Valley, Shell Creek, Gold Canon, Butte, Mountain Springs, Ruby Valley, (Nevada Territory,) Jacob's Wells, Diamond Springs, Sulphur Springs, Robert's Creek, Camp Station, Dry Creek, Cape Horn, Simpson's Park, Reese River, Mount Airy, Castle Rock, Edwards' Creek, Cold Springs, Middle Gate, Fair View, Mountain Well, Still Water, Old River, Bisly's, Nevada, and Desert Wells, to Virginia City, 558 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 9 A. M.
Arrive at Virginia City seventh day by 9 A. M., (144 hours.)
Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Salt Lake City seventh day by 10 A. M., (144 hours.)
Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)
Leave Salt Lake City daily at 9 A. M.
Arrive at Virginia City eighth day by 9 A. M., (168 hours.)
Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Salt Lake City eighth day by 10 A. M., (168 hours.)
Bids for four years' service invited, that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

NEVADA TERRITORY.

15755 From Virginia City, by Carson, Genoa, Friday's, Yank's, Strawberry, Webster, Moss, Sportsman's Hall, and Placerville (California,) to Folsom City, 14[illegible] miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (8 months.)
Leave Virginia City daily at [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Folsom City next day by 10 A. M., (24 hours.)
Leave Folsom City daily at [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Virginia City next day by [illegible] A. M., (24 hours.)
Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)
Leave Virginia City daily at [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Folsom City third day by [illegible] A. M., (48 hours.)
Leave Folsom City daily at [illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Virginia City third day by [illegible] A. M., (48 hours.)
Bids for four years' service invited, that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

14355 from Latham, by Big Bend, Fort Lupton, and Pierson's, to Denver City, 55 miles and back, daily.
Leave Denver daily at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Latham same day, by 8 P. M., (12 hours.)
Leave Latham daily on the arrival of the mail from Atchison and from Salt Lake;
Arrive at Denver in twelve hours after.
Bids for four years' service invited, that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

NOTES.

Each route must be bid for separately, with separate guarantee and certificate, and must provide for the conveyance of the mail "with celerity, certainty and security," using the terms of the law.

It will be perceived that the schedules are arranged so as to form one continuous line from Atchison, Kansas, to Folsom City and back, conveying the *entire mail*, each way, in 19 days, eight months in the year; and in 23 days four months in the year.

For form of proposal, guarantee and certificate and for instructions, requirements, &c., &c., bidders are referred to the pamphlet advertisement of this date, at the principal Post-offices. Bidders should be careful to post pay bids.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 15th day of January next, for furnishing the requisite supply of Bunting and Dry Goods for the use of the navy at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the balance of the year, ending the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting and Dry Goods," and directed to the Chief of this Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Navigation Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard or to the Bureau. Samples will be seen and special information obtained on application to the Navigation Officer.

All articles must be delivered to the Yard at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon, and the articles must be subject to inspection, measurement, weight, &c., at the Yard, and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer thereat.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR $230,000 OF "THE WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OF THE YEAR 1849.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until SATURDAY, December 26, 1863, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York for the year 1849," authorized by Chapter No. 90, of the Laws of 1849, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor Dec. 14, 1863.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for 'The Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1849,'" and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 16, 1863.

No. 6 STATE-ST., Dec. 24.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until 12 o'clock, 30th inst., for supplying Hart's Island, Long Island Sound, with 3,000 tons of well-screened anthracite coal of the best quality, delivered as follows:

By Jan. 10, 500 tons.
By Jan. 20, 250 tons.
By Feb. 1, 500 tons.
By Feb. 10, 750 tons.
By March 1, 750 tons.
By March 10, 250 tons.

Coal to be of equal quantities of broken, egg and stove size, and to be delivered on the docks free of expense to the Government.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, that, in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within two days thereafter, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract to deliver the coal in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, payment for each delivery to be made in such funds as the Government may provide, upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post, less 20 per cent. of the amount, which will be withheld until the completion of the contract.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all bids not deemed advantageous.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to Major STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster, U. S. A., New-York.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1863.

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS AND IMPORTERS are invited to send to this office price-lists of and tenders for any or all of the articles of medical and hospital supplies required for the use of the army. Copies of the Supply-table can be seen at the office of any Medical Purveyor. Further particulars made known on application to

HENNELL STEVENS,
Medical Storekeeper, U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor, Dept. Tenn.

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—THE SUBSCRIBers wish to contract with a responsible cabinet-maker in the City or country to manufacture, largely, the woodwork of a patented article in good demand. The best of references as to ability to perform given and required. Sealed proposals received until the 10th of January.

BROWN & CO., No. 471 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call — it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens' Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz. syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enables us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult. Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies — Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits. Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Opthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book	8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY.

AT DR. WAIT'S, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV.,
Opposite 11th-st.

Teeth handsomely inserted	$8 00
Gum blocks, perfect imitation of nature	20 00
Teeth filled, gold	1 00
Teeth filled, silver or dentine	50
Teeth extracted, positively without pain	50

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Colton has returned to the City and will administer the gas personally for the extraction of teeth. 22 Bond street. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

PERSONAL.

PAUL S. BROWN, CORNER NINTH-ST. and 3d-av., respectfully calls attention during the holidays to his richly ornamented plum, pound, fancy cakes, pyramids, &c. Early purchasers will find an unusually large and attractive number of cakes offered for their selection. Ornamenting, frosting, &c., done to order. Weddings and parties supplied.

FOR SALE—50 TONS OF FINE SALT HAY—TO be pressed and delivered at the landing near Cape May, N. J. Address or apply to S. B. CHAPMAN, No. 87 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent side-wheel Steamship HIBERNIA, Capt. MORAN, will sail from BOSTON, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 29, to be followed by the ADRIATIC from NEW-YORK Jan. 12.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin, $80; Intermediate $40; Steerage, $30. New-York to St. Johns, $40, $30, $20.

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For rates of freight and specie, and all other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 6.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

For the accommodation of passengers and shippers, the steamship CITY OF WASHINGTON will be detained until 2 P. M. on the 26th inst. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON....Saturday....Dec. 26
EDINBURGH....Saturday....Jan. 2
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.	Tuesday, Dec. 29.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin....{ 90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage....35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTYNE,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock M.
THE NEW SIDE-WHEEL U. S. M. STEAMSHIP
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, COMMANDER,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, 3d Pier above Canal-st., North River.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.

Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
SHIP ROGER A. HAIN....Sails Dec. 29.
SHIP GEN McCLELLAN....Sails Jan'y 2.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
SHIP DANIEL WEBSTER....Sails Jan'y 2.

For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or Drafts payable in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., N. Y.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.— Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. Several new classes are now forming. A new class for Misses and Masters on Monday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Send for a circular.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING (HALF PRICE.)—Wedding, At-Home, and Note Papers, &c., Business Cards, Billheads, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st.

VALENTINES MANUFACTURED FOR the trade by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N.Y.

SCHOOL REWARDS.—ALL KINDS MANUfactured by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William-st., N.Y.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

MOURNING AND WEDDING STATIONERY manufactured for the trade by BERLIN & JONES.

NOTE PAPERS, MANUFACTURED BY BERLIN & JONES, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

MACHINE-MADE PAPER BAGS MANUFACTURED by BERLIN & JONES, 134 William.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH ALbums, Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.
DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND LITERARY FESTIVAL,
WITH
PROMENADE CONCERT
AND
SOIREE DANSANTE,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.

On this occasion only,
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Esq.,
will recite his new Poem,
"THE SOLDIER,"
WITH MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENTS.

This Poem created a great sensation at the New-York Academy of Music, on the occasion of the Ladies' Festival, on the 15th inst.

MISS BLANCHE CARPENTER,
whose debut at the last Philharmonic Concert was so eminently successful, will perform an arrangement of Patriotic Airs, with variations, composed by her expressly for this occasion.

THE ENTIRE BAND
OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
has been engaged. C. S. GRAFULLA, Leader.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as
COMMITTEE:

L. B. Wyman, Esq.,	J. A. Degraw, Esq.,
A. C. Hull, Esq.,	E. J. Lowber, Esq.,
E. A. Lambert, Esq.,	E. S. Mills, Esq.,

and J. Van Anden, Esq.

Tickets to admit lady and gentleman, $1; ladies' (single) tickets, 50 cents. Can be had at the principal book, music, drug stores, the Academy, and members of the Committee, Brooklyn; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA MATINEE.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock,
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE.
DON GIOVANNI.
Positively only appearance at a matinée of
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Joint appearance of
Mme JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss FANNY STOCKTON,
Sig. G. LOTTI,
Sig. F. BELLINI,
Sig. H. BIACHI,
Sig. D. COLETTI,
Sig. MULLER,
in Mozart's immortal chef d'œuvre,
DON GIOVANNI,
with its splendid ensemble.
Conductor....MAX MARETZEK
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
NO RESERVED SEATS.

Tickets may now be had at the regular Ticket offices, and the principal hotels and music stores.

NOTICE.—In order to avoid the great crowd at the doors, two additional ticket offices and entrances will be opened on this occasion.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
IONE.
with its great original cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
previous to the departure of the company for Boston.
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
will be produced Petrella's new and highly successful Opera, in four acts of
IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with the new and gorgeous mise en scene and the great original cast.
Ione....Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia, a slave....Mlle. SULZER
Glauco, the Athenian....Signor MAZZOLENI
Arbaces, High Priest of Isis....Signor BELLINI
Burbo, a tavern keeper....Signor BIACHI
Salustio, a Patrician, Glauco's friend Sig. REICHARDT
Clodio, a Patrician, Glauco's friend....Herr MULLER
Circe, Ion's slave....Mlle. MILNER
Conductor....Signor J. NUNO

The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF THE
CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1863.
The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered:
MRS. JOHNSTON, (late Mary E. Hawley,)
MISS MINA GEARY,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
MR. J. N. PATTISON,
MR. JOHANNES SENIA,
MR. JAMES G. MAEDER.
Tickets Fifty cents each.

May be procured at Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway; Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; T. F. Frank, No. 875 Broadway; J. R. Morewood, No. 64 Broad-st.; Pickard & Andresen, No. 75 Gold-st.; T. M. Brame, No. 113 Pearl-st.; Robert Waller, No. 53 Cedar-st., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29.
MADAME D'ANGRI,
MRS. VAN ZANDT,
SIGNOR CENTEMERI,
SIGNOR ABELLA,
HELMSMULLER,
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR,
to be procured at the music stores, hotels, from members of the Regiment, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

SKATING AT SYLVAN LAKE, HOBOKEN, foot of 7th-st., 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. Admission—Gentlemen 15 cents, ladies and children 10 cents. On Monday afternoon and evening, Dec. 28, Schiebel's National Brass Band will be present.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.— Trains leave Jersey City at 5:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

FAIRS.

FAIR AT DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., in behalf of the Institution (No. 334 6th-av.) for the children of deceased or disabled soldiers, Dec. 21 to 26, day and evening.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED ON ACCOUNT of wounds received in battle, can now receive their $100 bounty by applying or sending their discharges to
J. NELSON LUCKEY,
Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress....Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager....J. H. Selwyn.

In consequence of
THE DECIDED SUCCESS
which attended the
VARIED
AND
DELIGHTFUL
PROGRAMME
presented at this theatre during the past week, a similar one will be performed
DURING THE HOLIDAYS,
introducing
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD
MRS. JOHN WOOD
in
TWO OF HER MOST AMUSING
AND LAUGHABLE CHARACTERS.
For the first time this season as
MADAME MANETTE....in....MISCHIEF MAKING
And for a short time longer (at the request of her numerous patrons) keep on the business at her
BARBER'S SHOP,
and continue to
DRESS HAIR, TRIM BEARDS,
and prove her skill in
EASY SHAVING.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 24,
the performance will commence with
LADIES BEWARE.

After which,
The new Farce,
Written by F. C. Burnand and Montague Williams,
Entitled
EASY SHAVING,
Received every night with unanimous applause.
NINETTE....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
(the pretty barber of Islington.)
In which she will sing a new ballad,
Composed expressly for the piece,
"THE MAIDEN AND THE LINNET."
Other characters by
Mrs. SLOAN,
Mr. J. H. STODDART,
Mr. W. DAVIDGE, and
Mr. G. H. CLARKE.

And conclude with,
The musical farce of
MISCHIEF MAKING.
Mme. Manette....Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
With a medley song of all nations.
Nicholas....Mr. W. Davidge.
&c., &c., &c.

On MONDAY NEXT, Dec. 28,
will be produced,
For the first time in New-York,
A new play in three acts, entitled
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
will appear, and
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER
Will make his first appearance this season.

Doors open at 6¾. Performances begin at 7½ o'clock.

Seats secured three days in advance.

PATRIOTIC REUNION
OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IN AID OF THE OBJECTS OF THE
NEW-ENGLAND
SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.,
WILL PRESIDE.
ADDRESS BY
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The distinguished vocalists,
MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG
AND
Mr S. C. CAMPBELL,
will take part in the musical exercises.

Music by the celebrated Band of the
FIFTH UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.
PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS
FROM
GOV. ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS,
RECEIVED ON BEHALF OF THE ASSOCIATION
BY
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.

In order that the public may be assured of the
CERTAINTY AND CORRECTNESS
of the Programme, the following letters of acceptance are appended:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 14, 1863.
To Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:
GENTLEMEN: I have accepted your invitation, and shall be present on the evening of December 26, (unless providentially detained,) to take the part assigned me.
H. W. BEECHER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.
To the Committee of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association:
GENTLEMEN: It will give me great pleasure to preside at the meeting of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, in the Academy of Music, on the 26th inst. You may rely on my attendance.
Yours truly, JAMES T. BRADY.

VOCAL AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS
will be added to this
PROGRAMME DURING THE WEEK.

TICKETS, $1,
to be had of George W. Blunt, Esq., No. 179 Water-st., at the Principal Hotels, Bookstores, and at the Rooms of the Association,
No. 194 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
Director....CARL ANSCHUTZ
SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1863,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
FAUST.

Great Romantic Opera in five acts, by C. Gounod. The Arion Society will kindly assist in the Soldier's Chorus.

The cast of the opera will be the same as performed in New-York.

In consequence of the length of the Opera the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

Admission to parquet, dress circle and balcony $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; family circle 50 cents; amphitheatre 25 cents.

The sale of reserved seats will commence in Brooklyn on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

STERLING GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
(And all time,)
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
and fine Gold Jewelry,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Staple Goods for the Holidays, and Lasting Tokens,
AT LOW PRICES.
T. B. BYNNER,
Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry,
No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y. UP STAIRS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ROMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCARFS,
JUST RECEIVED, ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FINE SCARF PINS AND RINGS,
DRESSING ROBES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, LOW PRICES.
No. 101 WILLIAM-ST., 4 DOORS BELOW JOHN-ST.
GEO. M. TRACY, AGENT.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.
EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves,
Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver.
The Polar Refrigerator.
Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines,
Parlor and Ice Skates,
LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.

The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $350 00. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

HOLIDAYS.—THE BEST PLACE TO PURchase a pure article of CANDY, SUGAR PLUMS, &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted pure and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806. It has for more than fifty years always been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures.

RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand, but, our advice is to call early and get supplied. They have Fancy Boxes, Comets, Sacs, &c., suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
RIDLEY & CO.'S BRANCH OFFICE,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st., New-York.

TO LADIES PREPARING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Mrs. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that, in order to close the business of the season, she is now disposing of the balance of her extensive assortment of Paris Winter Millinery, including some very rich and elegant Bonnets, suitable for carriage and evening wear, at prices much below cost. No. 125 Bleecker-st.

A USEFUL AND VALUABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.—MME. DEMOREST'S BEAUTIFUL LIQUID ANALINE COLORS for photographs and engravings—eight colors in a box, with full directions; price 50 cents; also, with brushes, India ink, gamboge, &c. 75 cents. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS FORWARDED BY the HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, to any point North, South, East or West, or to Soldiers in any Union camp or field, and delivered with care and dispatch.

Bills collected with or without the goods. Valuable packages receive particular attention from our Special Messengers, who accompany each train. Rates low.

FURS.

FURS!
FURS!!
FURS!!!
FURS!!!!
LADIES' FINE FURS.
GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,
FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
at BURKE'S (successor to Watkins,)
No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1863.
ALL THE CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS CONTINUED.
THREE SPLENDID PERFORMANCES.
THE FIRST at 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
THE SECOND AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. and
THE THIRD AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.
At each of which will be produced
THE GREAT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE SHADOW OF FATE;
Or,
GONDIMAR THE USURPER.
In which
THE GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION,
THE GHOST,
will be shown.
And during which
HERR ZIROM,
from the principal concert rooms of Europe,
GIVES HIS WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE
on the
EMMELYNKA, or MOUTH HARMONICA.
In addition to these unparalleled attractions may be seen
THREE ENORMOUS LIVING GIANTS,
EACH EIGHT FEET HIGH.
MONSIEUR JOSEPH
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
an ex-officer of the French army,
EIGHT FEET FOUR INCHES HIGH!
WEIGHS 400 POUNDS!!
ANNA SWAN
the Nova Scotia
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
17 years old, weighing 3?9 pounds, and stands
EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!
GIANT BOY,
GIANT BOY,
only 18 years old and eight feet high.
In contrast with these tall wonders may be seen
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
FOURTEEN YEARS OLD,
ONLY TWENTY-TWO INCHES HIGH,
AND WEIGHS BUT SEVENTEEN POUNDS,
Also, to be seen at all hours,
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE SPLENDID GROUPS OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES.
TROPICAL COLORED FISH.
THE LIVING MONSTER PYTHON,
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE GRAND AQUARIA, LEARNED SEAL,
SEA LION,
MONSTER BEAR, LIVING ANACONDAS,
WAX FIGURES, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
DEC. 26th, 1863.
THAT JUVENILE WONDER OF THE AGE,
SAWNEE, THE CONTRABAND
KNOWN AS THE HUMAN ORGAN,
Who escaped with Gen. Banks from Virginia, will have the honor of giving his SECOND and THIRD ENTERTAINMENT as above, viz. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Dec. 26th, on which occasion he will be assisted by his late companion in bondage, the eccentric
GEORGIA JOHN,
A great violinist, who escaped from the rebel army at the battle of Antietam.
A WHITE SLAVE GIRL,
recently from Gen. Banks' Department, will be presented to the audience.
A CONTRABAND BAPTIST MINISTER,
Rev. Robert Whitehead, a Louisiana slave minister, and now a member of the Fifteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, and who was dragged from the pulpit and gagged forty days for preaching, will also appear on the platform and narrate his interesting story.
PROFESSOR ROBERTS,
at the conclusion of the contraband entertainment, will administer his
LAUGHING GAS
to such of the audience as wish to partake of it, or witness its pleasing effects upon others.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Children belonging to the public schools admitted to matinée at 10 cents.
Doors open for matinée at 1 o'clock, to commence at 2. Evening at 6½, to commence at 7½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1863,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
LA FILLE DE L'AVARE,
Comedie Vaudeville in 2 Acts. By Mr. Bayard,
(Author of the Serious Family.)
First representation of
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Bouffoneirie musicale by Offenbach,
Rendered by MM. Donatus and Edgard.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 precisely, with LA FILLE DE L'AVARE.
Carriages can be ordered for 10½.
Ticket office at No. 623 Broadway.

FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1864.
HAPPY NEW-YEAR'S!
At half-past eight o'clock,
PERFORMANCE FOR FAMILIES.
Fifty cents to all places of the theatre.
Grand distribution of Toys to the Children by
"ACOFRIBAS," the ENCHANTER.
A more explicit programme will be published hereafter.

WINTER GARDEN.
GRAND HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
Tom Taylor's beautiful drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
in which
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
will appear
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.

"The whole effect of the play is so ethical," writes District-Attorney A. Oakey Hall, in his brilliant criticism, "that I wish the philanthropists of the day, who so shamefully neglect the Prison Aid Society, and who so culpably leave the care of the returned convict to his pals, could see the Ticket-of-Leave and your acting. The two should run together in the City far beyond New-Year's; and you should not receive your 'actor's ticket-of-leave' until every clergyman and boy in the Metropolitan Police District had seen the impersonation of the scenes between Brierly and Willoughby."

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Miss LUCY SIMONS' GRAND CONCERT ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 31,
assisted by the following eminent artists, (by kind permission of Mr. J. Grau:)
Sig. STEFANI, Sig. MORELLI,
Sig. REMI.
Musical Director....Signor MUZIO
Tickets, including reserved seats, $1; to be had on Monday at Beer & Schirmer's music store.

IRVING HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26.
ENGAGEMENT OF MR. DE CORDOVA.
The very humorous and highly entertaining essay,
MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY.
Tickets 50 cents each, to be had at the door and all music and bookstores. Reserved seats without extra charge at Irving Hall and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 7, entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework. Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE-entry book-keeper, quick and correct, of large business capacity, some position in a good house; has been the financial manager of a large house; is fully competent, expectations moderate; salary at the discretion of employer. For reference, &c., address O. P., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single Protestant young man, (a Scotchman,) a situation as coachman or groom; willing and obliging; is a careful driver and understands his business thoroughly. Has the best of reference. Address S., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—A journalist of 14 years' experience wants a situation. Address ILLE-EGO, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate book-keeper for a banking institution in the country, in this State; he must be an active, energetic young man, a correct accountant, and familiar with general business; strictly temperate, unmarried, and willing to work from 8 to 10 hours per day, if required, and be satisfied with a moderate salary; he must write a first-rate hand, &c.; he must furnish perfectly satisfactory testimonials as to capacity, character, honesty, &c.; the situation would be permanent if desired by both parties after a fair trial. Address Box No. 4,649, in the applicant's handwriting, with signature and residence.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, 15 TO 17 YEARS of age, of intelligence and kind disposition, and strictly American birth, can obtain a home in a small and highly respectable family, where she will be kindly treated and provided for; she must be entirely trustworthy, and give good references. Address Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO SUPERINTEND THE manufacturing and selling of gentlemen's furnishing goods. None but men of experience need apply. Address B. O., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

IRON SAFE-MAKERS WANTED—AT HERRINGS' Safe Manufactory, corner 14th-st. and 9th-av., Hudson and 13th-st. Good workers in iron can find steady employment.

A SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, A FIRST class man, as salesman and occasional traveler; must be familiar with the drug and paint business, and have the best of references. All communications confidential. Address Box No. 3,499 Post-office.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED A COACHMAN, one who would make himself useful on a country-seat near New-York. Apply to G. REYNAUD, No. 19 Nassau-st., first floor, rear office.

A SALESMAN.—A GOOD HOSIERY SALESman, that can earn $1,400 per annum, may hear of a first-class opening by addressing M. Y., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN EXPErienced entry clerk in a dry goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 2,322 Post-office, with references.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONIca of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 385 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE, GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,
HYATT FROST....Manager
539 and 541 BROADWAY.

Doors open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Performances at 11½ A. M., 3, and 8½ P. M. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. No half price.

SIXTH UNPRECEDENTED WEEK
of the Greatest
AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL ENTERPRISE,
ever offered to the public on this
CONTINENT.
ONLY LIVING GIRAFFE IN AMERICA.
MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL,
and
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
Four performances given on Christmas.
Doors open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Performances at 11½ A. M., 1½, 3, and 8½ P. M.
Particular attention is called to the morning performances as being especially arranged for the accommodation of
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
At each entertainment will be introduced the celebrated performing elephant
TIPPO SAIB,
By F. NASH
Also,
TRAINED LIONS, TIGER,
and
LEOPARDS,
by
Prof LANGWORTHY.
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS
just added,
KANSAS BUFFALO, NEBRASKA ELK,
WHITE CRANES, BLUE STORK,
and
VIRGINIA OPOSSUM, and
3 LIVING POLAR BEARS. No free list.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1863,
REPETITION AND LAST PERFORMANCE
OF THE
GREAT CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY BILL,
by the great original impersonators of
IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE,
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, supported by Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Everett, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. H. Pearson, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell.
Last night of the beautiful Irish Drama,
ALL HALLOW EVE;
OR, SNAP-APPLE NIGHT.
Rody O'Conner, with song and chorus,
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Kitty Killen, betrothed to Rody,
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Last night of the laughable comedy of
YANKEE COURTSHIP,
OR, AWAY DOWN EAST.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as
JEMIMA, the YANKEE GAL,
with a Yankee Song.
and real Arkansaw Traveler.
Last night of the side-splitting farce of
BARNEY, THE BARON.
Barney....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
ON MONDAY, DEC. 28,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE,
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES,
selected expressly for the Holidays, replete with
WIT, HUMOR, CHARACTERISTIC SONGS AND DANCES.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Seats secured one week in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7½; curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.
SATURDAY,
SEVENTY-FIRST NIGHT
OF
Mr. Lester Wallack's unprecedentedly successful play,
ROSEDALE.
with its magnificent scenery,
NOVEL MACHINERY,
SUPERB STAGE APPOINTMENTS,
GRAND BALL ROOM DANCING,
POPULAR ORIGINAL MUSIC,
AND PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Holland, Mr. Daly, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Browne, Mr. Pope, Mr. Parkes, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barret, Miss Le Brun, Miss Carman, Miss Green, appearing in their original characters.
MONDAY—Sheridan Knowles' fine comedy
THE LOVE CHASE.
TUESDAY—Seventy-second night of ROSEDALE.
WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY—Seventy-third night of ROSEDALE.

A GRAND CHRISTMAS GALA DAY.
A GLORIOUS TIME ANTICIPATED!
ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION
ON THE FIFTH-AV. POND,
Corner of 59th-st. and 5th-av.

The managers of this popular skating pond announce, with supreme pleasure, to subscribers and their friends that the ice is now in SPLENDID CONDITION—AS CLEAR AND SMOOTH AS THE SURFACE OF A MIRROR—and so solid that a week of August weather would scarcely leave an impression upon its surface. A GLORIOUS TIME, therefore, may be anticipated during the Holiday season.

That the friends of subscribers may, conjointly with them, enjoy the delight of these festive days, it has been determined to open the pond to all persons of well KNOWN RESPECTABILITY on the payment of 25 cents each at the gate.

A BAND OF MUSIC will be in attendance on every afternoon and evening.

☞ Season tickets may be obtained at the principal office of the Fifth-av. Hotel, and tickets of admission at the gate.

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY
THREE GRAND CHRISTMAS EXHIBITIONS
THIS MORNING AT 10½,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 8 o'clock.
The new sensation of the day.
THE MOST REFINED AND DELIGHTFUL RESORT
IN THE CITY FOR LADIES,
"THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,"
OR "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE."

This splendid Entertainment, which is nightly attracting crowds of our best citizens, enables them to make the tour of the world in fancy, without the expense of travel. The most beautiful Scenery, Architecture and Statuary of all lands and ages are presented in a series of superb views, thrown upon a canvas measuring 600 square feet, and illuminated to the brilliancy of noonday by the most powerful light known to science. Doors open at 7, Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE
No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT....Manager
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
will be presented, a brilliant selection of
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the great French equestrienne
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and the entire strength of the
MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

IRVING HALL.
THIS EVENING,
Engagement
MR. DE CORDOVA.
Humorous Essay,
MRS. SMITH'S SURPRISE PARTY.
Tickets 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager....Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager....Mr. B. A. Baker
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26,
TWO BUZZARDS.
SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD.
GHOST MANIA.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MANUFACTURERS—The extensive and valuable Factory property on the south side of 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., covering five full lots of land, for sale or to lease for a term of years. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 10 years at 6 per cent. Apply at No. 422 3d-av., KILPATRICK'S carpenter shop.

$20,000.—A GENTLEMAN HAS THIS sum which he wishes to use in some safe business, and in which he will give some personal attention, if desired, and from which he can derive a fixed income beyond interest. The advertiser has a business education, and would be willing to attend to the correspondence, or, if not heavy, to the finances. Address Box No. 3,520 New-York Post-office, with either name or references, stating the description of business.

$10,000.—WANTED, A SPECIAL PARTNER with this amount, in an old-established cash business of the first respectability, in the lower part of the City. By investing in goods this Winter, a large amount of money can be realized the coming Spring. To a person having this amount to invest, excellent inducements will be offered. Reference and security first-class; principals only need apply. Address A. H. L., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACturing business, competing only with hand labor, now in operation, requiring $15,000 to $20,000 capital. Further information may be obtained by applying to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO let, valuable water powers and machinery, with several buildings and a few acres of land, if desired; for particulars inquire of HENRY KEELER, South Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE—A LIGHT AND PROFITable manufacturing business; protected by letters-patent of the United States; for sale on easy terms. For further particulars address Box No. 163 P. O., Elizabeth, N. J.

VARNISH FACTORY WANTED.—TO PURchase or lease a small factory, in a desirable location, or would make an arrangement with a party to make varnish. Address Box No. 4,126 Post-office.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 ARE requested to meet at the Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chambers-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock, to transact very important business, in relation to your certificates of allowance, for the use of clothing and equipments in the war of 1812-13-14. All those (male and female) that cannot come on Monday, any other day in the week, between 11 and 3 o'clock. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 25.

THE TREASURY DEFAULTER.

CORNWALL will be handed over for trial to a civil court—of course, Judge CARTER'S. The testimony in the case will undoubtedly develop some rather astonishing incidents in the last year's history of some bureau of a great Department. CORNWALL is in the Old Capitol, smokes fragrant cigars on a sofa, and is at ease. He expects Governmental forgiveness and speedy enlargement for the fullness of his confession not only, but the profitableness of his information in the nature of State's evidence. The spirited member of his family whose marriage was prepared for these very holidays, has broken the engagement, and released her affianced.

BOUNTIES OR NO BOUNTIES.

An opposition of views, respecting the resort to a bounty to fill up the army, is established between the War and Treasury Departments. Secretary STANTON is said to feel that the policy of economy, urged by the members of the Senate Finance Committee, who represent Mr. CHASE'S sentiments and apprehensions, would certainly leave our armies thinned and protract the war. It is probable that on the reassembling of Congress, such a modification of the military policy will be made, as will harmonize these threatened conflicts, and energize all our military operations.

THE ESCAPE OF THE GUERRILLA MORGAN.

A thorough investigation of the circumstances of MORGAN'S escape from the Ohio Penitentiary is in progress, and promises to implicate completely some people high in position in Columbus politics and society.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

Next week will be argued, in the Supreme Court, the claim set up by the Quicksilver Mining Company to the mines in California. The case covers all the points as to erroneous surveys, &c., which were decided in favor of the Government last March. The Attorney-General has expressed the opinion that the decision will be again favorable to the United States. Meanwhile the Government has taken possession of the property, reserving a rent of one-third of the net profits.

SENATOR MORGAN'S CHRISTMAS.

Senator MORGAN spent Christmas among the hospitals, and brought happiness to many a bedside.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 25.

BLOCKADE OF WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

Information has been received at the State Department to the effect that orders have been sent by the Imperial Government of France to the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in the Pacific Ocean to place in a state of blockade the ports of Acapulco and San Blas, but that, through a spirit of liberality and comity on the part of the Emperor of the French, he has decided that the American packets which constitute the line between Panama and San Francisco, shall continue to enjoy the privilege, notwithstanding the blockade, of touching at Acapulco, in order to renew their stock of coal, which they may need for the completion of their voyage, it being understood, however, that these vessels shall not leave or receive any passengers at that port, or any merchandise.

A BILL FOR THE REVISION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE UNITED STATES STATUTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 24.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States, which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the President of the United States be and is hereby directed, by and with the advice of the Senate, to appoint three persons learned in the law as Commissioners to revise, simplify, arrange, and consolidate all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which shall be in force at the time such Commissioners may make their final report of their doings.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, that in performing this duty the Commissioners shall bring together all statutes and parts of statutes, which, from similarity of subject, ought to be brought together, omitting redundant or obsolete enactments, and making such alterations as may be necessary to reconcile the contradictions, supply the omissions, and amend the imperfections of the original text; and they shall arrange the same under titles, chapters and sections, and other suitable divisions and sub-divisions, with head notes briefly expressive of the matter contained in such divisions; also with side notes so drawn as to point to the contents of the text; and with references to the original text from which each section is compiled, and to the decisions of Federal Courts explaining or expounding the same, and also to such decisions of the State courts as they may deem expedient; and they shall provide by a temporary index, or other expedient means, for an easy reference to every portion of their report.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Commissioners have completed the revision and consolidation of the statutes as aforesaid, they shall cause a copy of the same in print to be submitted to Congress, that the statutes so revised and consolidated may be reenacted if Congress shall so determine; and, at the same time, they shall also suggest to Congress such contradictions, omissions and imperfections as may appear in the original text, with the mode in which they have reconciled, supplied and amended the same: and they may also designate such statutes, or parts of statutes, as in their judgment ought to be repealed, with their reasons for such repeal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners shall be authorized to cause their work to be printed in parts, so fast as it may be ready for the press, and to distribute copies of the same to members of Congress, and to such other persons, in limited numbers, as they may see fit, for the purpose of obtaining their suggestions; and they shall, from time to time, report to Congress their progress and doings.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the statutes so revised and consolidated shall be reported to Congress as soon as practicable, and the whole work closed without unnecessary delay.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners shall each receive as compensation for his services at the rate of three thousand dollars per year, for two years, with the reasonable expenses of clerical service and other incidental matters, not to exceed two thousand dollars in the whole, for such expenses.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Prisoners at Point Lookout—500 Sent to City Point by Gen. Butler for Exchange.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 25.

Major-Gen. BUTLER returned this morning from Point Lookout, where he has made a thorough inspection of the prisons and hospitals. He also examined into the probabilities of a revolt among the rebel prisoners, and took important testimony in regard to rations and the condition of rebel subjects there, which testimony was satisfactorily correct.

The schooner *C. M. Neale*, ashore on Ship Shoals, is loaded with coal for Fortress Monroe. Another schooner is ashore southward of the cape.

The Russian fleet arrived in Hampton Roads at noon to-day, and saluted our flag. The *Minnesota* replied to the salute.

The steamer *New-York* left for City Point to-day, with 500 passengers for exchange.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 24.

The following is a list of the vessels which have passed in Hampton Roads the past twenty-four hours by the guardship *Young Rover*, Capt. STUDLEY:

Schooners.	Captain.	Whence.	Bound.
Mary Greenwood	Rich	Yorktown	New-York.
Twilight	Malvern	Baltimore	Portland.
William Henry	Thierry	Tangiers	New-York.
Sears Watts	Telles	Tryconico	New-York.
Edward Slade	Drake	Tryconico	New-York.
J. Breckmore	Pharo	Nantucket	New-York.
P. Cook	Jones	Accomac	New-York.
Constitution	Rollins	Alexandria	Belfast.
Mohegan	Leary	Baltimore	Fall River.
S. S. Miller	Freeman	New-York	Washington.
S. G. Hart	Lowe	New-York	Alexandria.
B. A. Allen	Chapman	Beaufort	New-York.
J. D. Ferris	Bartlett	New-York	Washington.
J. Beal	Fisher	Wycomic	New-York.
Q'n of the South	Houghton	Port Royal	New-York.
Clara	Barrett	Newbern	New-York.
G. A. Lozier	Fookman	Yorktown	New-York.
Eagle	Brewer	Newbern	Philadelphia
A. H. Partridge	Rose	New-York	Pokomoke.
C. W. Holmes	Bucklow	Newbern	Philadelphia
E. G. Johnson	Lockwood	New-York	Port Royal.
D. A. Thompson	Downs	New-York	Washington.
Pierce Harring	Fritz	Newbern	Philadelphia
T. B. Brown	Ericson	Newbern	New-York.
Kate Stewart	King	Newbern	New-York.

The prize-schooner *Ella*, of Nassau, captured by the *James Adger*, arrived here to-day.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Arrived, ships *Zouave* and *Queen of the East*, from New-York.

C. O. GERBERDING, one of the founders of the *Bulletin* newspaper, died to-day.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The New Arrangements for Sutlers Satisfactory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 25.

The arrangements in regard to sutler's supplies as indicated and directed by General Orders No. 105, Army of the Potomac, are in full and successful operation, giving general satisfaction to the sutlers and the army.

The war in Arkansas.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Choctaw chieftain, MCCURTAIN, with other rebel Indian leaders, came into our lines to-day and surrendered themselves to Gen. MCNIEL. They have abandoned the rebel alliance, and profess a desire to avail themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Their example will have a powerful influence over the rebel tribes.

Apprehensions are felt for the safety of an immense supply train, on the way from Fort Scott, on account of the presence of STANDWAITE and QUANTRELL in that direction.

[Advertisement.]

"TURN OVER A NEW LEAF."—At the beginning of a new year, is a good time to fix upon a course of life, which shall lead "onward and upward;" a date, on which to form new resolutions for personal improvement, and to decide on a permanent pursuit. But the question arises, "What can I do best?" Shall it be mercantile, mechanical, professional, or artistic? Who can decide this question, on which depends success or failure? We answer: You may consult the clergy, the lawyers, the physicians, each of whom will reply, We cannot tell; you must first try this, then that, and you may thus learn. But a competent Phrenologist will decide at once what is your natural sphere, and what you can do best. Examinations daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES—In great variety, at low rates, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 141 Elm-st., near Grand. H. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady is delighted with them, and they have become indispensable. *Godey's Lady's Book* for January, says: "We have lately seen a very useful article invented and introduced by Mme. Demorest, No. 473 Broadway, New-York, called the Dress Elevator, and is so arranged that by it the skirt can be uniformly raised all round at a moment's notice. The Elevator is hooked around the waist inside the dress; cords come together, and are secured to buttons which pass through the dress; the buttons are drawn forward and tied or may be merely held by the hand. These Elevators are sold at only 50 cents each." and are mailed free on receipt of the price.

[Advertisement.]

E. LORD, cleaning and dyeing office, No. 486 Broadway, entrance No. 439 Broome-st. Gentlemen's garments made to look like new. References—Messrs. Brooks Brothers, Abbott & Rathbun, Smith & Rice, and other well known clothiers. Merino parramettas, silks, &c., excellently dyed.

[Advertisement.]

For the better accommodation of those about selecting Holiday Presents, the up-town depot for the supply of WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing-machines, No. 939 Broadway, corner of Twenty-second-street, under the management of J. T. ELLIS, will remain open until 8 P. M. to Jan. 2, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE DRESS ELEVATOR.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATORS. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress in graceful festoons, or the fashionable style, uniformly all around. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FOR A SKATING-POND CAP—GO TO KNOX.—For a holiday beaver—go to KNOX. For a delicate soft hat—go to KNOX. For the softest of furs—go to KNOX. To find KNOX, the connoisseur, go to No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

The Iowa State Fair awarded the first premium to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, as the best cheap family Sewing Machine.

MARRIED

ALLIEN—BRADY.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday, Dec. 25, at St. Thomas Church, by Rev. Mr. Sayres, JULIEN E. ALLIEN to BESSIE S., eldest daughter of the late James H. Brady, all of this City.

☞ California papers please copy.

GRAHAM—HOGGETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. S. Mitchell, WILLIAM G. GRAHAM to ELIZABETH CELINDIA, eldest daughter of William Hoggett, Esq., all of this City.

IRELAND—PELL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Richard Temple, Mr. JOHN B. IRELAND and Miss ADELIA DUANE, daughter of Robert L. Pell, Esq., all of this City.

REDFIELD—HAFF.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 679 Myrtle-av., on Sunday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. Stephen Haff, JAMES H. REDFIELD, Esq., of New-York, to Miss MARY E. HAFF, late of Washington, D. C., and daughter of the officiating clergyman.

☞ Albany, Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

DIED.

ALICOTIS.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, suddenly, of heart disease, GEORGE, youngest son of the late John M. Alicotis, aged 33 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 44 North 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ANDERSON.—In Newark, on Thursday, Dec. 24, LAWRENCE ANDERSON, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 40 Ferry-st., Newark, N. J.

BRITTEN.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 23, at Communipaw, N. J., ABRAHAM BRITTEN, Jr., aged 19 years, 10 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased and family, are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Dec. 26, from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Bergen.

BARBER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, SARAH P., wife of William A. Barber, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, John Moon, also the members of Lebanon Lodge, No. 191, F. and A. M., and Zerubbebel Chapter, No. 147, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.

BALDWIN.—In Yonkers, on Thursday morning, Dec. 24, EBENEZER BALDWIN, in the 89th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his son, Anson Baldwin, on Locust Hill, Yonkers, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend, without further notice.

CONDICT.—In this City, on the morning of the 24th inst., EDWIN, eldest son of J. Elliot and Sarah B. Condict, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Mr. Jacob Johnson's, No. 118 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J., at 8½ o'clock, on Saturday morning, Dec. 26. Interment at Morristown.

DODGE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, D. K. DODGE, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

FISHER—In Jersey City, Thursday, Dec. 24, MANNING F. FISHER, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 63½ Bright-street.

☞ Hunterdon *Gazette* please copy.

HANSON.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, TAMAR, wife of Jonathan Hanson, and daughter of the late Jonathan Archer, aged 51 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, 127th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 26, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

KELLOGG.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 25, MERCEDES F. M., eldest daughter of Dr. S. W. Kellogg, U. S. N., in the 10th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 27 Jefferson-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

LEGGETT.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, WILLIAM H. LEGGETT, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 East 16th-st., on first day, (Sunday,) 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MCBRIDE.—On Friday evening, Dec. 25, HANNAH, widow of James McBride, in the 82d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening papers.

MEAD.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 25, ELEANOR SEYMOUR, wife of Edwin Mead, in the 55th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27, at 3 o'clock.

PARIS.—In Brooklyn, on Christmas Day, Mrs. HANNAH PARIS, a native of Cornwall, England.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Charles Bostwick, Spencer-st., near Park-av., without further notice.

PHYFE.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, JANE, wife of John Phyfe, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. John Ferguson, No. 5 Waverley-place.

ROBERT.—In Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, PHILIP R. ROBERT, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Chambers-st. Depot at 12½ o'clock.

STRONG.—At his residence, Elmira, New-York, of congestion of the lungs, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, SAMUEL B. STRONG, in the 59th year of his age.

SEWELL.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 24, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Sewell.

Her funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Carroll-st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M.

SALISBURY.—At Jersey City, on Friday morning, Dec. 25, HENRY SALISBURY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

THOMAS.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 24, BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, (better known as Archy,) for the last ten years one of the starters of the Third-av. Railroad, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 3d-av., near 63d-st., on Sunday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Third-av. Railroad Benevolent Association, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted;

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy brother and Treasurer, BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, while we mourn his loss, we yet bow in humble submission to God's decrees.

Resolved, That in him we have ever found the kind husband, the affectionate father, the faithful servant, and true friend, loved and respected by all who knew him.

Resolved, That the members of the Association attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 3d-av., near 63d-st., with the usual emblem of mourning.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved widow and family, and that a copy of the above resolutions be presented to her.

Resolved, That the above be published in the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times* and *Sun* papers.

JAMES MALONE, President.

S. E. WARREN, Secretary.

TOUPET.—At Staten Island, on Friday, Dec. 25, of hemorrhage of the lungs, HENRIETTA, wife of Francis C. Toupet.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Moravian Church, Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 28, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Vanderbilt Landing on the arrival of the 12 M. boat from New-York.

UNDERHILL.—On Monday, Dec. 21, at the residence of her stepfather, John W. Thompson, Tompkins-av., Brooklyn, L. I., EMMA L., daughter of the late John S. Underhill, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, New-York-av., corner of Herkimer-st. Fulton-av. cars pass within one block of the church.

WADDELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, Miss IDA L. WADDELL, daughter of William Coventry H. Waddell, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, without any further invitation, at the Broadway Universalist Church, (Rev. Dr. Chapin's,) between Prince and Spring sts., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Va., on Tuesday, Dec. 23, Maj. EDWARD F. YOUNG, youngest son of Benj. T. and Helen M. Young, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, De Kalb-av., north of Marcy-av., Brooklyn. Friends of the family are invited to be present. De Kalb-av. cars pass the door.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Fulton, from Port Royal—Col. Fairchild, Col. Heine, Col. Dandy, Lieut.-Cols. G. E. Sleeper, J. McConine, A. White, Majors J. Sturgiss, E. Rogers, J. J. Plimpton, T. M. Drew, Adjts. C. H. Armsbry, H. M. Dalrymple, Capts. A. Lutzwitz, J. D. Remsen, L. McWilliams, Curtis, B. T. Clark, B. Frothingham, Wallace, J. E. Ashcroft, Wm. H. Topping, A. Toplangi, W. Smith, J. L. Little, T. E. Graef, Redeich, F. W. Fairbric, A. Voughez, S. W. Snyder, F. C. Myers, J. P. Stone, L. R. Clark, J. Remington, R. Brown, S. L. Judd, N. A. Newton, E. A. Sandwick, A. Dunham, Pleough, P. E. Lord, Dr. Tradewell, Capt. Braumont, U. S. N., Lieut.-Commander G. Cilley, U. S. N., Mr. Chadwick, Mr. De Luce, Lieuts. Chapman, L. F. Hyerson, S. Humberly, W. H. Bradshaw, S. L. Talcott, Butt, W. S. Chandler, F. A. Brandt, J. H. Fairbanks, G. W. Ross, H. J. Long, J. Osborne, W. H. Walling, J. L. Warren, H. P. Hamer, E. F. Bigelow, J. D. Carry, C. Smith, P. M. McGuire, J. O. Harrold, C. Lewis, J. C. Bertrand, W. A. Parsons, Bradford, J. H. Slowitz, T. Sandrock, W. Vogles, F. Fridlee, Messrs. A. Anderson, D. Dix, A. B. Gray, M. Stilson, B. W. Clark, L. Wilson, W. S. Walton, D. S. Waters, A. Jarvis, A. Roome, E. Hyatt, R. Blumberry, F. S. Williams, J. S. Leonard, A. B. Root and lady, J. Reading, J. S. Dorset, W. McCarty, L. Begar, W. L. Bonham, W. H. Crowell, T. Gray, J. A. Rockwell, H. Kuhn, H. F. Laker, J. S. Delaney, H. N. Beers, H. C. Peck, J. Norton, S. Darling.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets .... 4 39 | Moon rises. 6 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 19 | Gov. Island.. 9 08 | Hell Gate..10 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Mott, Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 21, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Dec. 22, lat. 34 16, lon. 76 30, was boarded by U. S. gunboat Quaker City. Had heavy northerly gales the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., 22d inst., with passengers etc., to Major Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship John Bright, Dewar, Liverpool Nov. 15, with mdse. and 308 passengers to Williams & Guion. Three deaths and one birth. Has had heavy westerly gales up to the Banks.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London Nov. 4, and Scilly Nov. 17, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Mudgett, Thomaston 4 ds., in ballast to Trask & Dearborn.

Brig Florence, Greenough, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamers Yankee and Thomas Sparks.

Ships Oder, (Ham.,) Columbia, (Brem.,)

Barks Ocean Home, (Br.,) A. W. Lewis.

Brigs Globe, Raven, (Br.,) Isabella Hunt, (Br.,) Harriet Ridley, (Br.,)

Schrs. James Pearce, George, G. S. Adams, Walrus and Havana Packet.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; overture commencing at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

CHANGE

of performance. In consequence of the severe illness of

MISS MARY GANNON,

THE LOVE CHASE

will be given to-night, with its

GREAT CAST,

AND

SPLENDID SCENERY AND COSTUMES.

SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1863.

Sheridan Knowles' Comedy of the

LOVE CHASE,

with new and appropriate scenery and the following superb cast:

Wildrake.......Mr. Lester Wallack

Master Waller.......Mr. Charles Fisher

Sir William Fondlove.......Mr. Mark Smith

(His second appearance this season.)

Trueworth.......Mr. Daly

Master Humphreys.......Mr. Browne

Master Neville.......Mr. Parkes

Lash.......Mr. Williamson

Gregory.......Mr. Pope

Constance.......Mrs. Hoey

Widow Green.......Mrs. Wilkins

(Her third appearance this season.)

Lydia.......Miss Madeline Henriques

(Her second appearance this season.)

Phœbe.......Miss Green

Alice.......Miss Carman

Amelia.......Miss Isidora Cameron

Bridesmaids......Miles, Smith, Timothy, A. Smith and Le Brun.

MONDAY—THE LOVE CHASE.

TUESDAY—Seventy-second night of ROSEDALE.

WEDNESDAY—MARRIED LIFE.

THURSDAY—Seventy-third night of ROSEDALE.

MARVIN & CO.

ALUM PATENT

FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

NO. 265 BROADWAY.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES, No. 505 BROADWAY.

J. T. ELLIS

IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS

FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES,

AT No. 939 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st.

Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,

No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

1,000 PAIRS ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES,

ALL SIZES, STYLES AND QUALITIES,

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

TOOL-CHESTS COMPLETE, from $2 50 to $25.

BOYS' SLEIGHS, &c.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,

No. 4 Chatham-square.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 89 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM

The greatest assortment of skates and skate fixing will be found at the FAMOUS

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM,

which is removed from Broadway to

NO. 36 HOWARD-ST., EAST OF BROADWAY.

Skates from 25 cents to $25, of all kinds, comprising a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

MARSDEN'S, MOULSON'S, & other ENGLISH Skates,

PHILADELPHIA, and NEW-YORK CITY CLUB SKATES,

and other AMERICAN and FOREIGN Skates

for LADIES, GENTS and CHILDREN,

SKATE BAGS, SHINNY STICKS, STRAPS,

and everything in the skating line in boundless variety,

JNO. C. JOHNSON,

NO. 36 HOWARD-ST.,

East of Broadway.

CHAS. J. ABRAMS,

J. F. FARRINGTON,

1863
FIRST PREMIUM
AWARDED
AT THE STATE FAIRS OF
NEW YORK.
VERMONT.
ILLINOIS.
MICHIGAN.
IOWA.
INDIANA.
KENTUCKY.
PENNSYLVANIA.
OHIO
OREGON

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING-MACHINES

were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Salerooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROMAN SCARFS

SENT BY MAIL

EVERYWHERE

3,600 DOZEN PURE ROMAN SCARFS,

Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.

These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.

They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.

The whole lot will be retailed at

WHOLESALE PRICES!

$1 50 AND $2 EACH.

A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the cash and six cents for postage.

Very fine Gold-plated Scarf Pins or Rings,

At $1 50 each.

S. W. H. WARD,

No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.

To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each, sent by Post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 15

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AGENTS WANTED in every Town in the Union.

S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S., 387 B'way, N.Y.

FRENCH FLANNEL

OVERSHIRTS,

the largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each, all cut one yard long.

A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be inclosed—63 cents for each Shirt.

Send the size of your neck

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, $2, $2 25 and $2 50. SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. ALSO, FINE WHITE SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.

The Cash can be paid to Express Company on receipt of goods.

S. W. H. WARD,

No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

LADIES

who are in doubt as to what to buy for presents for their male friends, will please read the following:

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

AN IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.

P. F. SMITH & BLAKE, NO. 379 BROADWAY.

(Large store corner of White-st.,)

have just opened an immense assortment of latest Paris and London novelties in

SCARFS,

Neck-ties, Gloves, Robes, Hosiery; Scarf Pins and Sleeve Buttons; Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling and Dress Shirts, &c., &c., which they are prepared to sell at JUST ONE PROFIT LESS than the usual retail prices. Also, for sale as above, 5,000 dozen gents' superior quality three and four ply Linen

COLLARS

at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents single; warranted fully equal to the collars usually retailed at $2 50 to $3 per dozen.

PEREGO'S

UNDER SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS,

NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

---

25 PER CENT. SAVED IN STATIONERY.

Merchants and others about forming

NEW FIRMS

are invited to procure

ESTIMATES

FOR THEIR BOOKS OR PRINTING

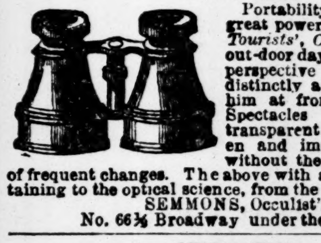
from CHAS. O. JONES,

Stationer, No. 76 Cedar-st.,

(near Nassau.)

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

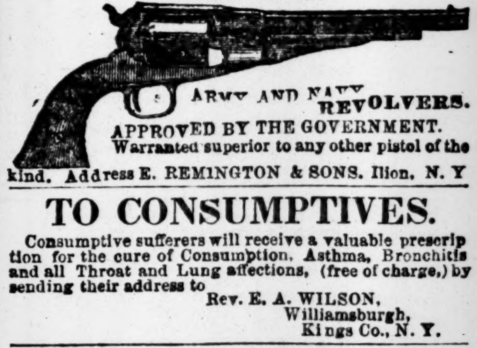


Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

SEMMONS, Occulist's Optician,

No. 66½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY

REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh,

Kings Co., N. Y.

ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Now Ready—Are the best revolvers made; great power, small size, carried in vest; safe; rapidly loaded and fired. Trade supplied. ELLIOT ARMS CO., 494 Broadway, N.Y.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¾ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co. have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, JR.,

No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.,
May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,

GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1862

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,

Musical Instruments,

167 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully,

ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

Broadway, New-York

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,

KNOWN AS

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcareous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women,* or *Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IT IS CERTAIN

TO HAVE THE

DESIRED EFFECT

IN ALL DISEASES

FOR WHICH

IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with

NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu,

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,

9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR

594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR

594 BROADWAY N. Y., OR

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.